REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YE

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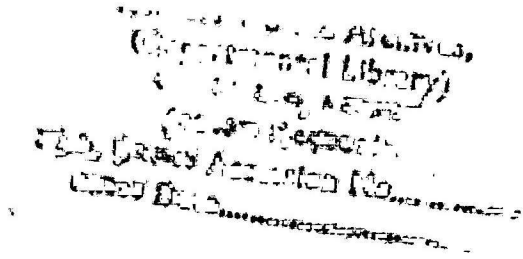

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REPORT

ON THE

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE.

REVIEW BY THE OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER ON THE REPORTS OF THE JUDICIAL, POLICE, AND JAIL ADMINISTRATION FOR 1866.

In submitting the report of the Officiating Judicial Commissioner on the Judicial Administration for the year 1866, the preparation of which has been delayed much beyond the usual period, in order to furnish the additional information required by the Government of India in accordance with the recommendations of the Statistical Committee, which only reached this province at a late period in the year under review, I have but few observations to offer on the several subjects therein touched upon.

Mr. Kindersley points out (para 2) that in 2,344 contested civil cases disposed of by the talook courts in the year under report, 1,353 were appealed to the higher courts, and draws from this fact the inference that the decisions of the amildars courts, in other than the smallest suits, are held in small estimation by the people. In assigning to these courts a jurisdiction which extended to suits of Rs. 300 in value, it was believed that the advantages which this class of officers possessed from their local position and influence, would enable them to dispose of cases ordinarily arising among a rural population, more promptly and effectually than courts situated at a distance. This expectation may not have been fully realized, but, whether the result is attributable to the short-comings of the amildars, or to the litigious disposition for which the Mysore people are notorious, it will be apparently necessary that measures should be adopted to remedy a state of things which encourages speculative litigation, and detracts from the character of our courts. I consider, however, that the usefulness of the talook courts would be greatly impaired, were their jurisdiction curtailed to any great extent. The suits which are brought into these courts mainly involve decisions on questions of fact, and the amildars have undoubtedly better means of discerning the real merits of a case and of meting out prompt and substantial justice, than can be possessed by courts more remotely situated. The duties of the amildars however are so multifarious, that, in order to ensure from them the personal attention and deliberation requisite in every case, it will be doubtless advantageous to lighten their files, and for this purpose, to reduce the money limit of suits to be adjudicated by them. On the other hand, some curtailment of the privileges of appeal which are now greatly abused, is necessary. The opportunity which the present system affords a dissatisfied or vindictive litigant, of dragging his opponent from one court to another, is a flagrant evil, which it would be well to suppress, even at the risk of committing occasional injustice, by restricting very largely the privileges of appeal.

Criminal Justice.

The large increase of crime during the past year is undoubtedly due to the distress which prevailed more or less in all parts of the province, and there can perhaps be no better indication of the degree in which the pressure was felt, than the marked increase under the head of theft; the number of cases having risen from 4,060 in 1865 to 7,663 in 1866. The Nundidroog Division seems to have supplied the largest item of increase; a circumstance which has led the Officiating Judicial Commissioner to assume, that this feature in the returns was due less to the immediate pressure of starvation, than to "the partial disorganization of the lower strata of society," caused by "high prices and hard times." It is certain however that the effects of drought were more felt within the Nundidroog Division than elsewhere, with the exception of the Chituldroog District of the Nugur Division, and that the concentration of large numbers of people in Bangalore and the neighbouring district, in search of food, which was scarcely obtainable in many parts of the country, would result in a large increase of crime.

The efforts made by the Criminal courts to dispose of cases with promptitude exhibit good results, and it is satisfactory to observe that though the number of cases has been largely in excess of that of the previous year, the arrears have been reduced, as remarked by Mr. Kindersley, "very nearly to a minimum."

The comment made by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner on the large proportion of imprisonments, in which a term of more than 2 years has been awarded, is justified by a further comparison with the returns of the Punjab, where, it is observed, the number of persons sentenced to upwards of 2 years, is 494, out of a population 4 times that of Mysore, and in some degree, more turbulent in character.

The results shewn in the disposal of the appeal business of the courts are, as remarked by Mr. Kindersley, very favorable. Of the 218 cases disposed of, 56 decisions or 25 per cent were reversed, and 29 modified. The average duration of the appeals had also been considerably reduced.

Civil Justice.

The decrease in the number of civil suits instituted during the past year, as compared with the previous one, is a noticeable feature in the statistics of the administration. Various causes are assigned for this decrease of litigation; namely the introduction in March 1865 of rules for limitation of suits, and the operation of the Stamp and Registration Acts. Mr. Kindersley regards the result as chiefly the effects of the distressed condition of the people during the year. All these circumstances may have combined to diminish the litigation, but I am inclined to the opinion, that it has been largely affected by the operation of the revenue procedure rules, under which numerous suits

connected with proprietary and sub-proprietary rights in land, &c., are now adjudicated in the revenue courts. These rules though introduced in 1864, are now more generally understood, and from the comparatively small cost attendant on the institution of suits, such as are denominated "Summary" and "Regular Revenue Suits" in other provinces, and the facilities provided for enforcement of decrees, they are largely availed of.

It is satisfactory to observe, as indicating that the distress prevalent last year did not touch the wealthier classes, that, though the number of suits instituted decreased 27·4 per cent, their value in the aggregate was diminished only by 16·33 per cent.

The number of cases pending at the close of 1866 was 444, against 787, at the same period in the previous year; thus shewing a satisfactory reduction of arrears to the extent of 343 suits.

A creditable result has been obtained by the courts in the disposal of appeals, the arrears of which at the close of the year were reduced, although the number of suits was 44 in excess of that of the previous year. In the execution of decrees, the arrears have also been reduced by one half, and in the disposal of miscellaneous cases, it is apparent that the courts have exerted themselves to clear their files.

Police.

The provisions of Act V of 1861 having been extended to the Town and District of Bangalore, it is in contemplation to submit a proposal for the complete re-organization of the Police in that locality. The political aspect of affairs in this province will not probably render it desirable to extend those provisions otherwise than gradually to the Districts, and only with such modifications as may be found adapted to the peculiar agency to be employed. The scheme for remodelling the Police in the Cantonment and Town of Bangalore is, however, attended with no difficulties, other than those which have presented themselves in connection with another project for the amalgamation of the two Municipal Boards.

Jails.

It is satisfactory to observe that except at Shimogah, where, owing partly to climatic causes, and partly, it is to be feared, to defective arrangements, the mortality in the jail is unusually high: the ratio of deaths to the daily average number of prisoners in the jails throughout Mysore was 8·91 per cent, and at the Bangalore Central Jail where 10 and 1200 prisoners are usually under confinement at one time, this ratio has been kept as low as 4·89 per cent.

The system of intra-mural labor has been restricted to the Central Jail. The employment of men who have been sentenced to undergo comparatively short terms of imprisonment may be considered of doubtful expediency,

especially when means do not exist, as is the case at present in the District Jails, of isolating them completely from the outer world.

The average total cost of each prisoner was Rs. 93-8-11, composed as follows :—

	Rs.	As	P.
For Jail guards	23	3	2
For Establishments	7	2	6
For diet, clothing, &c.	63	3	3
	93	8	11

From a comparison with similar statistics for 1856—57, it is found that the total cost under the head of Jails has risen from Rs. 64,015 in that year, to Rs. 2,47,642 in 1866, and that the average cost* of each prisoner in the former year was Rs. 39-8-3, against Rs. 93-8-11 in the latter. The increase of cost is partly due no doubt to the different principles on which the computation of cost is now calculated, and to the great rise in prices which has taken place within the last 10 years, but it testifies chiefly to the progress which has been made in jail management. It may be added that in 1856—57, the prisoners received no cloths, but those which they brought with them into jail, or which were supplied to them by their relatives, while they received a small daily allowance in money, with which, supplemented by the contributions of their friends, they affected the purchase of their food in the open bazaars.

*For feeding, clothing, &c.	25	15	6
For guarding	13	8	9
	39	8	3

During the first portion of the year, the Judicial Administration of the province was presided over by myself, but on my assuming charge on the 10th of September of my present duties, after the departure on sick leave of the Commissioner, Mr. Bowring, to England, Mr. Kindersley succeeded to the post of Judicial Commissioner, and I would beg to bring to the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, the very able and efficient manner in which he has conducted the important duties of his office, and superintended and improved the administration of justice in the province during his tenure of office.

I would also beg to commend to the favourable notice of Government, all those officers who have been specially mentioned with approval by the Offg. Judicial Commissioner, as I fully concur in the estimate which he has formed of their services and qualifications, and consider them to be fully entitled to the thanks and approval of Government, for the zealous and efficient discharge of their duties in the Judicial Department.

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE, *28th August* 1867. (Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,

Offg. Commissioner.

REPORT

OF THE

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IN MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR 1866.

1. In this report the statistical forms lately circulated by the Government of India have been followed as nearly as possible; but, this being the first year in which we have had the advantage of those forms, it has not been found possible to fill up every detail for 1866, without unduly diverting the attention of public servants from current duties. The new forms are now in the hands of every official, and will doubtless be fully observed in the Report for 1867.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

2. A great proportion of the work both civil and criminal is done by the 85 Amildars who exercise jurisdiction in the Mysore country. These useful and hardworking officers have been invested with the powers of Sub-Magistrates of the 2nd Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and they have also civil jurisdiction in every case in which the value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 300.* They have the control of the Police and the management of the Revenue and general details of administration, in their respective talooks. The variety and quantity of work performed by the Amildars is such that one cannot be surprised at many short-comings in the performance of the more difficult parts of their duty. I do not think that, as a class, they are generally so well educated as the Tahsildars of the Madras provinces, who are not entrusted with any civil jurisdiction; and the appeals from their civil decisions are so frequent that it may be doubted whether their civil jurisdiction had better be continued up to its present limit of Rs. 300. It appears that in the year under review, the Amildars of this province disposed of 2,344 contested civil cases (Statement 8), and that 1,353 appeals (Statement 9) were made to the Deputy Superintendents and Assistants, and of the remaining cases a large proportion, being of less than 20 Rs. value, could not have been open to appeal. It is

Judicial Tribunals. Statement No. 1.

*Those of Bangalore and Mysore up to Rs. 500.

therefore hardly too much to say that, except in the smallest suits, the trial before the Amildar is little more than preliminary to the real contest, which is to take place before a higher authority. A remedy for this will be suggested in a separate communication.

3. It appears that every Amildar is assisted by a Peishcar in investigations of various kinds; and some of the Peishcars, who were found qualified for the office, have been invested with the powers of Sub-Magistrates of the 2nd Class. A Sur-Ameen at Bangalore, and another at Mysore, have the powers of Sub-Magistrates of the 2nd Class; and the Sur-Cauzy at Mysore has civil jurisdiction over claims not exceeding the value of Rs. 50. There is also a Cantonment Magistrate at Bangalore with full powers, and another at Mysore. The Small Cause Court at Bangalore has been established on the model of those in the Presidency Towns, and has small cause jurisdiction to the amount of 1,000 Rs.

4. Deputy Superintendents have the powers of the Magistrate of a District; and most of them have increased powers under Act XV. of 1862. Some of the Assistants have full powers, and others, who have not passed their examinations, have the powers of a Sub-Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd Class. The Deputy Superintendents have the powers of a Civil Judge of a District, entertaining suits of any value as well as appeals from the Amildars. They may also refer any suits or appeals to their Assistants.

5. The Superintendents of Divisions are Session Judges; they have no original civil jurisdiction, but entertain appeals against the decrees of Deputy and Assistant Superintendents and special appeals against their decrees on appeal.

6. The special appeal against the decrees of the Superintendents lies to the Judicial Commissioner, whose confirmation is necessary for a sentence of death, and who also hears appeals from sentences passed at the Sessions. The Judicial Commissioner further exercises a general supervision over the administration of justice throughout the province.

7. It will be seen from the following Abstract Statement that there has been a great increase of crime in 1866 as compared with 1865, and especially in the crimes of homicide, theft, extortion, robbery, and dacoity. In house-trespass and house-breaking on the other hand there appears a decrease, probably owing partly to many of such cases having been classified as robbery or dacoity. So it is probable that the decrease in murder, simultaneously with an increase in homicide not amounting to murder, may be attributed to more accurate classification. On the whole there has been a very serious in-

Increase of crime. Statement No. 2.

crease of crime, which is generally attributed to the famine which prevailed in the north-eastern parts of the province, and the effects of which were felt over its whole area.

8. There are, however, indications that the increase of crime was due, not so much to the immediate pressure of starvation, as to the partial disorganization of the lower strata of society, which was the result of high prices and of hard times. The frequency of homicide, and forgery, could hardly be attributed to hunger, any more than the decrease of house-breaking and criminal breach of trust; and it is remarkable that the greatest increase of crime, (2,640 cases, involving 6,749 persons) occurred in the Division of Nundidroog, which may be assumed to be more wealthy than the north-eastern part of the country, and to have suffered less from the famine; the Railway to Bangalore having tended to moderate extreme prices.

Comparative statement of Crimes committed in 1865 *and* 1866.

CRIME.	Penal Code Sections.	1866.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murder, murder with dacoity ... Attempt to murder, thuggee and abetment of suicide	302, 303, 305 to 307, 311 & 396.	56	68	0	12
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	304 & 308.	37	14	23	0
Kidnapping...	363 to 369.	21	58	0	37
Rape...	376	10	9	1	0
Theft and attempt to commit that offence with forcible assault ...	379 to 382, 356 & 511.	7,663	4,060	3,603	0
Extortion by causing fear of death, &c.	386, 389, 384.	28	2	26	0
Robbery	392 to 394 & 397.	129	107	22	0
Dacoity	395 398 to 400 & 402.	129	71	58	0
House-trespass and house-breaking...	449 to 460.	240	453	0	213
Forgery	466 to 468 & 477 465, 469.	36	25	11	0
Offences relating to coin	232 to 239, 240 to 249 & 251.	49	51	0	2
Criminal breach of trust	406 to 409.	163	202	0	39
Receiving stolen property	411 to 414.	73	66	7	0
Mischief	436 to 440.	23	34	0	11
Total.....		8,657	5,220	3,137	0
Other offences not included in the above		16,708	14,755	1953	0
Grand Total.....		25,365	19,975	5,390	0

11

9. It will be found that while there has been an increase of 2,951 cases, and 7,799 persons, brought before the Courts in 1866, the arrears were reduced very nearly to a minimum, a result which cannot but be regarded as highly creditable to the administration.

General Results. Statement No. 3.

	Cases.	Persons.
At the close of 1865, there were pending	102	274
There were filed during the year	16,815	33,570
Received by Transfer...	1,180	3,419
„ by Remand...	44	84
„ by Committal	2,202	7,767
Total for disposal in 1866.....	20,343	45,114
„ „ in 1865.....	16,143	30,310
Shewing an increase of.....	4,200	14,804

But the population being nearly 4 millions, the per centage brought before the Courts was only 1·13, which in a season of scarcity does not appear very large.

10. The cases were disposed of in the following manner :—

There were	Cases.	Persons.
Transferred	1,140	3,338
Remanded	66	188
Committed for trial	2,125	6,582
Died, escaped, &c.	27	58
Tried	16,907	34,747
Total disposed of	20,265	44,913
Remaining for disposal... ...	78	201
	20,343	45,114

11. The increased proportion of acquittals on trial appears to me very encouraging, as shewing a more careful and patient investigation of the cases brought up for trial, notwithstanding the increased amount of business. The decrease of discharges on preliminary enquiry before trial is also a hopeful sign, indicating that persons have not been so frequently apprehended without sufficient reason. The great danger to the administration of justice in Mysore, arises from hurry produced by the press of multifarious duties upon the Judges and Magistrates. When the Judge is hurried and distracted, it is generally the defendant who suffers. I am, therefore, disposed to accept the increased number of successful defences as evidence of greater industry,

Acquittals.

care, and patience, on the part of officers acting judicially in criminal cases. The largest number of acquittals before the Session Court was in the Nugur Division, in which also the smallest number of persons were discharged without trial. This seems to indicate that the Magistrates of that Division have not been so careful in their preliminary enquiries, and in preparing cases for the Sessions, as the Magistrates of other Divisions.

12. On an average each case was 9 days under enquiry.

13. It appears to me that sentences of imprisonment in Mysore are sometimes unnecessarily long. In the year under review 527 persons were sentenced to be imprisoned for more than 2 years. The number so sentenced in the whole of the Madras Presidency in 1864—5 is reported to have been 915. The population of the Madras Presidency is 5 times that of Mysore.

Punishments. Statement No. 4.

14. The Abstract Statement in the margin shews the number of appeals received and disposed of, including cases called for by the Judicial Commissioner.

Appeals. Statement No. 5.

	1865.		1866.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Remaining from the previous year	11	55	2	2
Received during the year	210	471	234	564
Total for disposal ...	221	526	236	566
Disposed of by summary rejection	16	57	14	43
Sentence confirmed	102	266	100	258
Modified	36	57	29	78
Reversed	60	128	56	88
Remanded	5	16	19	36
Total disposed of ...	219	524	218	503
Balance remaining ...	2	2	18	63

15. It will be seen that, while the number of appeals has slightly increased, the results are about the same as in the year previous; shewing that in more than half the cases the original decision was correct. The arrears have slightly increased, but are still inconsiderable. The date of the oldest appeal pending in the province at the close of the year was the 20th August 1866.

16. There have been 218 appeals during the year, against 219 of last year. An increase might have been expected from the increase of original trials. The results have been very favorable, only 56 decisions having been reversed, and 29 modified, while 19 cases were remanded. The average duration of the appeals was not quite 20 days. In the previous year it was 29·4 days.

Miscellaneous Cases.

17. The miscellaneous cases have unfortunately increased. There were

	1865.	1866.
For Disposal		
from the previous year	1,027	965
Received during the year	2,46,906	3,39,278
Total.....	2,47,933	3,40,243
Disposed of during the year.	2,46,213	3,38,179
Transferred	755	1,063
Remaining at the end of the year	965	1,001
	2,47,933	3,40,243

18. I have reason to believe that many criminal appeals have been classed as Miscellaneous Cases. Superior officers have not been able to attend to the classification, and subordinates have not understood it.

British Subjects.

19. Seventy European British subjects were brought up in 69 cases before Justices of the Peace. Most of them before the Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore. Of these persons 35 were discharged, 5 were committed for trial before the High Court, 16 were fined not more than Rs. 100, and 1 was fined more than Rs. 100, but not more than Rs. 200. Eleven were imprisoned for not more than one month, and one for a longer period. One person's case was pending at the close of the year. In the previous year the number of European British subjects punished was much greater, for 25 were imprisoned and 42 were fined.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Classification of suits. Statement No. 6.

20. The classification of suits according to the new forms, is so different in principle from that pursued by the Judicial Commissioner last year as not to admit of fair comparison in detail. It will be seen, however, in the following abstract that the great majority of suits was for debt on written instruments, or for the price of goods sold and delivered.

Abstract shewing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Courts of the Mysore Province in the year 1866.

DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM.		Number of cases.
Suits for money due on contract.	On written promise for sum certain	5,322
	On unwritten promise for „	993
	On account stated	630
	Money paid or received	621
	For goods sold and delivered	3,389
	For breaches of contract, not included in above ...	250
Suits for rent		250
„ recovery of personal property or value thereof		299
Suits for damages.	For injuries to person	9
	For injuries to property	471
	For defamation	13
	For other injuries not included in above	189
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts		28
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts		40
„ connected with religion and caste		1
„ relating to marriage, dower and divorce		4
„ to establish or dispute adoption		7
Claims to inheritance.—Under Hindoo Law.		7
do. Mahomedan Law		3
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo Widows		4
„ relating to the revenue		1
„ relating to mortgage of immovable property		16
„ in right of pre-emption		17
Suits to resume or assess rent free lands		1
„ regarding the arrears of assessment		65
„ regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits)		1
„ for partition of immovable property		23
„ regarding boundaries		1
„ for or relating to real property not included in the above ...		140
„ connected with other classes not specified in the above and as per classified list which was hitherto in force...		183
	Total.....	12,978
	Total for 1865.....	18,415
	Increase.....	0
	Decrease.....	5,437

Value of Suits. Statement No. 7.

21. The value of suits disposed of during the year exhibits a decrease proportionate to the decrease of the number of suits filed; and the falling off indicates no increase of arrears.

The value of the suits instituted during the year was ... ... 16,61,321—14—4
And the value disposed of was ... ... 13,95,023—13—6

which was distributed as follows :—

In the Small Cause Court at Bangalore. ...	1,81,648	11	7
„ Ashtagram Division	3,38,812	10	9
„ Nundidroog „	5,34,732	11	8
„ Nugur „	3,39,829	11	6
Total disposed of in 1866.....	13,95,023	13	6
The value disposed of in 1865 was	23,31,666	2	2
Shewing a decrease in value of	9,36,642	4	8

22. It is observable that while the *number* of suits instituted has decreased from 17,012 in 1865 to 12,342 in 1866, or 27·4 per cent, the aggregate value of such suits has not fallen in the same proportion, the decrease being from Rs. 19,85,431 to Rs. 16,61,321, or 16·33 per cent. This seems to indicate that the hard times of 1866, pressing chiefly on the poorer litigants, had little effect on the larger suits, and that with the return of prosperity we might expect a re-action, unless it should be checked by collateral causes, such as increased stamp duty, or the operation of registration.

23. It is curious to observe, as indicating the more advanced civilization of the country about Bangalore, that the number of suits below the value of 100 Rs., omitting those in the Small Cause Court, has been three times as great in the Division of Nundidroog as in either of the other Divisions, while, on the contrary, the number of suits from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 value has been least in Nundidroog.

24. The number of original suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the province of Mysore in 1866 was 12,342, being 4,670 less than the number filed in 1865. The decrease is attributed to the rules for the limitation of suits introduced in March 1865, the Stamp Act introduced on the 1st August 1865, and the Registration Acts introduced on the 1st of January and 1st of May 1866. But the principal cause of the decrease in litigation was doubtless the scarcity which prevailed in 1866 throughout Mysore. In Coorg, the Registration Act and the rules for the limitation of suits have not prevented the increase of litigation.

General results. Civil Statement No. 8.

25.	The arrears of suits from 1865 were		787
	Received by transfer or remand		636
	Instituted during the year		12,342
	Total for disposal.....		13,765
	These suits were disposed of in the following manner:—		
	Withdrawn, transferred, or struck off... ...	4,594	
	Decreed without contest, *exparte*	2,332	
	,, On confession	2,199	
	,, by compromise and consent... ...	730	
	,, by arbitration	11	
	Contested and decreed, for plaintiff in whole...	1,867	
	,, ,, in part... ...	1,113	
	,, for the defendant... ...	475	13,321
	Pending at the close of the year...		444

This shows a reduction of arrears to the extent of 343 suits, which is of course a matter of congratulation.

26. Of the 4,594 suits entered as withdrawn, *struck off, or transferred*, 741 were compromised privately. But the remainder 3,853 suits withdrawn, transferred, or struck off, seems a large proportion, being more than a quarter of suits filed. A large proportion of these cases, however, occurred before the Court of Small Causes at Bangalore.

27. Of the 2332 suits decreed exparte, 2122 were so decreed by the Court of Small Causes, the procedure of which is so different from that of the other courts that I shall report upon that court separately. The care which the Deputy and Assistant Superintendents and Amildars, especially in the Nundidroog Division, must have taken to ensure the appearance of the defendants reflects great credit on the administration.

28. Setting aside those cases in which the decree has been only partly in favor of the plaintiffs, it is curious to observe the proportion which decisions entirely for the plaintiff bear to those entirely for the defendant.

Before the Amildars about 20·3 per cent of such decrees in contested cases have been for the defendants, while 79·7 have been for the plaintiffs. The Amildars take all original suits not exceeding 300 Rs. in value. Of the Assistants' decrees which are entirely for the plaintiffs, or entirely for the defendants, nearly 26·3 per cent have been for the defendants, and 73·7 per cent for the plaintiffs, and before the Deputy Superintendents not more than 6 per cent have been for the defendants. The total number of contested suits, however, before the Deputy Superintendents was only 32, which is hardly large enough to form the basis of any opinion. The better success of defendants before the Assistants than before the Amildars, may be accounted for partly by the Assistants having more leisure to bestow upon them;

but chiefly, I think, by referring to the fact that it is worth while to spend more time, labour, and money in the defence of a large suit than in that of a small one. The procedure laid down by Mr. Saunders almost compels a defendant to appear, but does not compel him to waste time and money in the defence of inconsiderable claims. Hence, though exparte suits are rare, decisions for the defendants are rare in small suits.

29. It is also worthy of notice that, in the contested cases, the decrees for the defendant bear the smallest proportion to those entirely for the plaintiff in the Nugur Division, and the largest in the Nundidroog Division. The greater intelligence and wealth of the people in the Nundidroog and Ashtagram Divisions, with the greater facility for appealing, owing to greater proximity to appellate courts, and better means of communication, sufficiently accounts for this. In the more remote Division of Nugur the people are in a backward stage of civilization, the Districts of Chituldroog and Cudoor are widely apart from head quarters, and the whole Division is a long way from Bangalore.

30. I have been led to notice the small success of defendants in Mysore, from my experience of the frequency of false claims in the neighbouring provinces of Madras; and, after making every allowance for the chances which a rather more technical procedure gives to defendants, in the Madras provinces, the comparison of results still leaves me under the impression that defendants in some parts of this province suffer from the multifarious duties required of the judges of all classes, and especially Deputy Superintendents and Amildars, leaving them little time for careful investigation, undisturbed thought, or continuous study.

31. I take the liberty to insert, by way of comparison with the results which I have the honor to submit for this province, some statistics taken from the proceedings of the Government of Madras, dated the 16th June 1865, shewing the decrees for the plaintiff and those for the defendant in the Courts of Civil Judges, and Principal Sudder Ameens from 1860 to 1864, in which statistics it may be presumed that such as would be entered in this report as decisions exparte, are generally entered as decreed for the plaintiff, while non-suits would be entered for the defendant.

	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
Decreed by Civil Judges for plaintiff ...	51	63	87	147	170
" for defendant ...	54	47	64	88	120
Principal Sudder-Ameens for plaintiff ...	275	268	571	747	1,142
" " for defendant ...	75	110	207	307	338

32. The year 1860, in which the Code of Civil Procedure was first introduced, was one of transition and confusion, and nothing can safely be founded on the returns for that year; but I would invite attention to the very large proportion of suits in the subsequent years in which the defendant was successful.

33. It must be observed that the suits referred to in this Madras table are all of the largest value, Civil Judges taking no suits for less than Rs. 10,000, and Principal Sudder-Ameens none for less than Rs. 1,000. The rule seems, therefore, to be one of general observation that the larger the suit the more it is contested, and that the plaintiff has the best chance in the smaller suits. But this is only to say that in the smaller suits there is often a failure of justice in favor of the plaintiff.

34. The statement in the margin shews the proportion of the total number of decisions passed by each class of court of original jurisdiction. It will be seen that the Court of Small Causes at Bangalore has disposed of nearly as many suits as all the other courts together, the procedure of the Court of Small Causes being much more rapid, and there being two Judges in that Court, who sit simultaneously in separate rooms.

	1865.		1866.	
	Cases.	Percent	Cases.	Percent
Amildars	12,121	65·68	5,845	45·09
Sur-Cauzee.	0	·0	277	2·10
Assistant Superintendent...	1,607	8·71	547	4 20
Deputy Superintendent ...	76	·41	81	0·61
Small Cause Court ...	4,651	25·20	6,244	48·0
	18,455	100·	12,994	100·

35. The arrears have been reduced from 787 suits to 444; a result which must be considered highly satisfactory. The greatest arrears have been in the Division of Ashtagram; in which the procedure also has been the slowest, though the number of suits has been the smallest. The date of the oldest suit pending was the 1st of February 1866 in Nundidroog, the 2nd idem in Nugur, and the 1st July 1865 in Ashtagram.

36. There were 2092 appeals filed during the year; or 44 more than the year before. The arrears, however, have been reduced from 110 to 89, and the average duration from 86·8 days to 54 days. The greatest delay has been before the Superintendents of Nundidroog and Ashtagram, while the least has been before the Deputy Superintendents of the Ashtagram Division, before whom appeals lasted not quite 30 days.

Appeals. Statement No. 9.

37. There were 7362 applications for execution of decrees, as compared with 7193 in the year 1865, but the arrears have been reduced from 869 to 498. In 1,037 cases real property was attached, and in 597 cases it was sold. There were 113 cases of imprisonment, and 114 in 1865.

Execution. Statement No. 10.

38. The following is a statement of miscellaneous cases received and disposed of during the year. A large proportion of those before the Judicial Commissioner ought to have been entered as appeals, being really appeals from decrees, though not so classified. There was an impression in the office, that an appeal, presented after the time generally allowed, should not be classed with other appeals.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

	Small Cause Court.		Ashtagram.		Nundidroog.		Nugur.		Judicial Commissioner.		Total.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
Remained on 31st December ...	16	25	461	329	928	539	471	201	7	11	1,883	1,105
Received during the year	120	106	53,126	53,315	94,782	79,741	55,911	49,585	2,083	1,339	2,06,022	1,84,086
Total...	136	131	53,587	53,644	95,710	80,280	56,382	49,786	2,090	1,350	2,07,905	1,85,191
Disposed of during the year	111	125	53,196	53,445	91,949	78,027	56,181	49,654	2,079	1,322	2,03,516	1,82,573
Transferred... ...	0	0	62	183	3,222	2,024	0	0	0	0	3,284	2,207
Total...	111	125	53,258	53,628	95,171	80,051	56,181	49,654	2,079	1,322	2,06,800	1,84,780
Remaining on 31st December... ...	25	6	329	16	539	229	201	132	11	28	1,105	411

39. Trial by jury has not been introduced into Mysore even in criminal cases, and the small success of the measure in the Madras districts leads me to doubt whether its introduction into Mysore would be beneficial, except perhaps at Bangalore.

Juries and Assessors. Statement No. 11.

40. In civil suits, especially in those which turn on matters of account, it has been usual in Mysore to make frequent use of the punchayet. The decisions of punchayets, however, are often questioned and reversed, and I am not sure whether the investigation by a punchayet is generally so correct in its results as that of a Commissioner under Act VIII of 1859. It is certain that the decision of a punchayet is very often complained of.

The few cases in which Session Judges have differed in opinion from the assessors may be accounted for by the infrequency of any real conflict of evidence at the Sessions. The accused is very seldom assisted by any legal practitioner; and, so far as appears from the records of session trials which

I have seen, the witnesses are seldom examined at sufficient length. It is probable that the trials will be better conducted with the assistance of the class of enrolled pleaders, who have lately been introduced.

Registration Statement No. 12.

41. The Registration Acts were introduced into Mysore in 1866 on the 1st of January and on the first of May, respectively; and it cannot be considered that they have been fully in operation in that year. It will be sometime before the people fully apprehend the importance and advantage of registration, and it is to be feared that nothing short of bitter experience in the course of litigation will impress it upon them. Hence the operations of the Registry Offices have been much more limited than may be expected for the future, and the fees have amounted to no more than Rs. 9,736—8, while the expenditure has been Rs. 11,618—12—5, shewing an excess of expenditure over receipts of Rs. 1,882—4—5. There are 95 Registry Offices, including the General Registry Office at Bangalore. The total number of documents registered was as follows:—

	Rs.	*Documents.*
Obligations for payment of money not secured on real property, for sums not exceeding....	20	64
" not exceeding	200	666
" "	5,000	158
" exceeding	5,000	15
Relating to personal contracts...		565
Receipts and acquittances affecting real property		27
" " not affecting real property		27
Leases for not more than one year		19
" for more than one year		102
Deeds conveying real property by sale, mortgage, gift, &c.,	*Documents.*	
of value not exceeding 100 Rs....	1,351	
" " Exceeding in value 100 Rs.	4,296	5,647
Wills		13
Authorities to adopt		5
Total of documents registered in 1866		7,308

*Vide Appendix.

42. The *report of the Judges of the Court of Small Causes at Bangalore was based upon statistics arranged according to the old forms, and the new forms were filled in afterwards.

43. The old forms were in one respect hardly fair to the reputation of the Judges, inasmuch as they made it appear that an undue proportion of suits were decided in favor of the plaintiffs; and the 1st Judge himself seems to have suffered some anxiety lest it should be inferred that the court had a bias in favor of plaintiffs.

44. The new forms, however, shew that of the 6137 cases, 2547, or more than one third, were withdrawn, struck off, compromised or otherwise disposed of without trial; that 2122, or one third of those disposed of, were decided exparte, and 492 on confession. Only 709 suits are entered as contested, tried, and decided in court, and of these 396, or little more than half, were decided wholly in favor of the plaintiffs, and 216 partly in favor of the plaintiffs, while 97 resulted in judgment for the defendant. There were also 368 non-suits, in which plaintiff must be taken to have failed to establish his case. It is the practice of the Court of Small Causes under rule 39, following Act IX of 1850, Section 53, to non-suit the plaintiff, not only when his case is insufficient in law, but also when his case is not satisfactorily proved. Probably many of these non-suits upon the evidence were in contested cases, and would in an ordinary court have been judgments for the defendant.

Non-suits	368
Judgments for defendants... ...	97
	465
Judgments in contested cases wholly for plaintiffs	396
Partly for plaintiffs	216
	612

If the non-suits be added to the judgments for the defendants and contrasted with the judgments in contested cases for the plaintiffs, the comparison will be found not unduly favorable to the plaintiffs.

45. The uncontested causes must almost necessarily result in a judgment for the plaintiff, or in a non-suit, and it is the great number (2122) of exparte judgments, which swells the number of judgments for the plaintiff to a very large figure.

46. I think it is very much to be regretted that one third of the decisions should be passed against the defendants exparte. It is a state of things which cannot be regarded with satisfaction. But there is reason to believe that it is very little, if at all, the fault of the judges. The great majority of suitors are natives, who have an exaggerated dislike to appear as defendants before any court. Least of all do they like to appear before a Court of Small Causes, which is attended as a matter of course by the more needy and dirty classes, to whom small causes do not appear small. To answer a claim before such an audience is considered by the majority of respectable natives equivalent to disgrace, and the value of the claims made in the Court of Small Causes is not generally sufficient to induce such persons to appear and contest them. The result is that many of the smallest claims are not contested, however unjust they may be, and such cases almost inevitably result in judgment for the plaintiffs.

47. This view is in some measure supported by the fact that it is chiefly the smaller suits which are decreed for the plaintiffs. For, while 87·4 per cent of the decrees have been in favor of the plaintiffs, only 84·6 per cent of the value has been decreed for the plaintiffs.

48. I am not aware how far it is the practice of the court to require the plaintiff to prove his case, when the defendant does not appear. But I am of opinion that the non-appearance of the defendant, especially in a small suit, should not be taken as an admission of the justice of the claim.

49. It seems very important that, when defendants do appear, they should be treated with all proper consideration; and that the judges should take pains to disabuse the public of the notion that there is any disgrace or discredit in appearing before them as a defendant.

50. The diminution in the amount recovered by compulsory process appears to me to be a favorable sign, shewing that the people submit themselves to the judgment of the court without frequent compulsion.

51. The increased use of written securities for debt is also a sign of advancing intelligence.

General Observations.

52. Having occasionally adverted to what I thought to be the shortcomings of the judicial administration in Mysore, I have to state that I attribute them to the multifarious duties which occupy the greater part of the attention of the judges of various grades; and I wish to acknowledge the zeal and industry with which the officers of the Commission, with scarcely an exception, have endeavoured to administer substantial justice to the people. My special thanks are due to them for the cheerful alacrity with which they have undertaken a good deal of additional trouble in the hearing and investigation of suits in a more satisfactory manner than before.

53. Both Major J. L. Pearse, and Major C. Elliot C. B., are officers of great ability and most efficient public servants. Major Elliot has a most happy method in business, by which every thing receives his attention in its turn. As a Session Judge he appears from the records to be more industrious and painstaking than any of the other Superintendents of 1866; and, as a Civil Judge of appeal, I have found him an excellent authority upon the Law of Mysore.

54. Colonel Dobbs, before he left the office of Superintendent of Nundidroog, wrote a report expressing himself well pleased with the officers who had served under him. He stated that the Deputy Superintendents Major Bruce, and Mr. Krishniengar had "labored with their wonted zeal and suc-

cess with credit to themselves and satisfaction to himself." Captain C. Pearse, and Captain Hill, were "excellent officers; and Captain Hill, equally with Major Bruce and Mr. Krishniengar, had exerted himself very successfully during the very trying season of famine to keep down crime." "Captain Benson, conducted the duties of Cantonment Magistrate till relieved by Major Puckle, with much credit to himself. He is a hardworking intelligent officer." "Major Puckle, the Cantonment Magistrate, has maintained his former reputation in every respect." Colonel Dobbs, proceeded to report very favorably of the intelligence, zeal, and sound judgment of Major Hamilton, and Captain Armstrong. Colonel Dobbs stated that his Native Assistants had all worked well, especially Mr. Syud Ameer Ahmed. The commendation bestowed by Colonel Dobbs on these European and Native officers appears to be generally well deserved. I have noticed the zeal of Major Bruce, and of Major Hamilton, and the indefatigable industry of Captain W. Hill, Major Puckle certainly gives great satisfaction as a Magistrate, and Mr. Syud Ameer Ahmed has an excellent reputation, which I have no doubt he deserves. It appears to me that the Native Assistants, though liable to make mistakes in law, are excellent judges of fact. Their long training and intimacy with the habits and languages of the people give them a great advantage in appreciating evidence. Colonel Dobbs concludes by commending his Judicial Sheristadar Sreenevas Iyengar, and his Head Moonshee Krishnuppa.

55. Mr. Ricketts maintains his high character as the first Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bangalore. He appears to be peculiarly fitted for the post; and to enjoy the confidence of all parties. I am sorry that I have not had so long experience of late 2nd Judge of that court, Mr. Numboor Krishnaya, who retired at the end of the year, and who appears to have been much respected.

56. Dr. Henderson, the Superintendent of the Central Jail, took up his appointment in June 1866, and has been particularly attentive to his duties, and very successful both in respect of the health and the discipline of the prisoners. He takes a strong interest in his work.

57. The Superintendent of Ashtagram Major Pearse, has spoken highly of the exertions of the Deputy Superintendents Major McHutchin, Capt. Thomson and Captain Tredway G. Clarke. "Captain Thomson labored hard to reduce the arrears;" and "Captain Clarke has in the most able and energetic manner faced the difficulty boldly, and, with the aid of an additional Assistant, has succeeded in almost clearing the files, and placing matters once again in a satisfactory position." Major Pearse continues, "Major McHutchin commends Captain Briggs in his report, and I believe most justly,

as that officer has performed his duties as Acting Town Magistrate with efficiency, and has won the good will of all by his urbanity, and careful and considerate conduct."

The Assistant Superintendents Captain Mottet, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. De Lousada, and Messrs. Somasoonder Row, Sabaputty Moodr., are spoken of in the highest terms, and Major Pearse also commends his Sheristadar Tirumalachariar, and Mr. Woodcock, the public prosecutor.

58. Captain Hay, having taken charge of the Nugur Division after the close of the year, was not in a position to report his own experience of the performances of the officers subordinate to him, but speaking in general terms he says "I believe the encomiums passed by Major Eliott on the officers noticed by him at the close of the year 1865 are equally well deserved for 1866. I may add to these names that of Capt. Lindsay, who has held charge of the Cudoor District and discharged the duties of the appointment efficiently and satisfactorily." Capt. Lindsay reports well of the Amildars of Chickmagaloor and Terrikerry and of his Sheristadar Khadir Mohudeen. Lieut. Cumming reports "in the work generally I have been most ably seconded by my Assistant Mr. Nursimiengar, whose steady working qualities, great experience, and thorough probity make him most invaluable; and I consider the ease with which I have got through my work during the past year is in a great measure due to him." Major H. M. Eliott, Deputy Superintendent of Shemogah, mentions the exertions of Mr. Streenevasa Iyengar, one of his Assistants. He had no sufficient opportunity of judging of the work of Mr. Venkut Row, who held a separate charge; and his European Assistants were repeatedly changed.

MYSORE JUDL. COMR.'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *8th July* 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judl. Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
Dated, Bangalore, 16th January 1867.

From

L. RICKETTS, ESQ.,
N. KRISHNIAH, ESQ.,
Judges of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes.

To

J. R. KINDERSLEY, ESQ.,
Officiating Judicial Commissioner in Mysore.

SIR,

I. We have the honor to forward herewith for your information, report of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes for the calendar year 1866, being the fourth year of its institution.

II. With a view to greater conciseness we have somewhat curtailed the number of tables usually submitted with our annual report; but without in any way affecting the form or nature of the information hitherto afforded.

III. It will be observed by a reference to table No. 1, also given below in an abstracted form, that the total number of cases instituted during the year was 6255, against 4770 cases in 1865, and that the amount litigated was Rs. 1,87,720, against Rs. 1,39,996 in 1865. Thus shewing an increase of 1485 cases, and of Rs. 47,724 in the amount litigated for the year under report.

Year.	English suits filed in the year.	Cantonment native suits filed in the year.	Pettah native suits filed in the year.	Total suits filed in the year.	Total amount litigated in the year.			Average amount litigated monthly.			Average amount litigated in each suit.			Average number of suits filed monthly.
1866	706	3,177	2,372	6,255	1,87,720	8	7¼	15,643	4	8	30	0	2	521¼
1865	681	2,578	1,511	4,770	1,39,996	3	7½	11,666	5	7⅝	29	5	7	397½
Increase.	25	599	861	1,485	47,724	5	0	3,976	15	⅜	0	10	7	123¾

IV. From the above abstract it will further be seen that the average amount litigated in each suit was Rs. 30—0—2, against Rs. 29—5—7 in 1865. In 1864, the average was Rs. 31—8—4, and in 1863 Rs. 21—0—4.

V. The increase in English cases is but trifling, viz., 25, and the total increase is almost entirely made up of native cases, viz., 599 in the Cantonment, and 861 in the Pettah. The greater relative increase from the Pettah is mainly owing to its having been made compulsory from the 1st May 1866, and not optional as before, on parties resident in the Pettah to resort to this court; but we incline to the opinion that in course of time the number of Pettah suits will not fall far, if at all, short of Cantonment suits. The raising of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the court to 1,000 Rs., also from 1st May last, has only resulted in an increase of 23 cases from that cause. Doubtless the recent introduction of Section 20, Act XI of 1866, which allows execution to issue against immovable property, if movable property be not sufficient, will serve as an inducement for more important suits being filed in the present year than last, and we may here observe that the late season of drought and scarcity has also in some measure tended, we think, to restrict the court's operations during the year under report, both as to the total number of suits filed, and consequently the aggregate value under litigation.

The average number of suits filed monthly in 1866, was	521¼
„ „ „ 1865, „	397½
Increase. . .	123¾

VI. Tables Nos. 2 and 3 shew that,

3,339	cases, out of 6,255, were for sums of money under				10 Rs.,			
	whilst the fees realised were but			. .	Rs. .	2,404	9	3
1,125	do.	do.	do.	. .	20 „	2,387	14	0
985	do.	do.	do.	. .	50 „	4,462	14	6
5,449	do.	do.	realised in fees Rs.	. . . .		9,255	5	9

Thus shewing that the vast majority of suits were for sums of money under 50 Rs., whilst the commission and fees realised on the remaining 806 cases (making up the total of 6255 suits) of the value from 50 to 1,000 Rs. is not far from double the commission realised on the 5,449 cases, under 50 Rs.

The commission and fees on 5,449 cases for sums under 50 Rs. were Rs.					9,255	5	9
do.	on 806 cases	do.	1000 Rs.	„	16,191	9	0
	6,255				25,446	14	9

N. B. The 23 cases from 500 to 1000 Rs. realised, in commission and fees, Rs. 1,805—12—6.

The above shews that, while the court has been freely resorted to in petty claims and at a very trifling cost; financially it is the larger claims

that produce the best pecuniary results, without anything like a corresponding amount of work; and as these larger claims are likely to increase, we almost venture to state that the end of the year 1867, will find the court self-supporting.

VII. Table No. 3 shews that,

3,359	cases	under	10 Rs	were entertained at an average cost to suitors of Rs....	0	11	6
1,125	„		20	„	2	1	11
985	„		50	„	4	8	5
401	„		100	„	10	2	2
242	„		200	„	19	5	6
87	„		300	„	31	2	10
25	„		400	„	46	3	0
28	„		500	„	59	10	3
10	„		600	„	69	6	9
3	„		700	„	73	4	4
1	„		800	„	81	12	9
0	„		900	„	0	0	0
6	„		1,000	„	94	1	6
6,255	cases were entertained at an average cost each suit of Rs.				4	1	1

This average of Rs. 4—1—1 is within a pie of a similar average for 1865, and only comes in the case of the 5,449 petty suits under 50 Rs. to Rs. 1—11—5 each suit, and which cost it is to be remembered includes generally every expense and outlay incident to a suit from its institution, till final execution.

VIII. Table No. 6 shews that of all the cases brought on for hearing (viz., 6289), during the year under report, but 45 remained undecided at the end of the year. In 41 cases the summonses had not been served on the defendants, 1 case was postponed at the request of parties to the suit, and the remaining 3 cases were postponed by order of the court.

It will further be seen by a reference to this table that 148 cases, out of the total number of 6,255 instituted in the year, had not been brought on for hearing, being principally suits filed during the last few days of the year, and the summonses in consequence being made returnable in January 1867; as also some up-country cases in which a longer period for the return of the summons, according to the distance of the place from Bangalore, is allowed.

IX. Table No. 6 also shews that there were 10 motions for new trials made during the year.

In 3	cases	the applications were refused.
„ 3	„	judgments were amended.
„ 3	„	do. reversed.
„ 1	„	confirmed.
10		

X. Table No. 4 exhibits a total number of 6,244 cases (being made up of 182 cases brought over from 1865, and 6,062 cases out of 6,255 cases instituted in 1866), brought on for hearing, and finally disposed of during the year, as follows :—

In 3232	cases there were judgments for plaintiff.
„ 97	„ „ „ defendant.
589	cases, were struck out for default, including 24 struck out for want of jurisdiction.
368	„ were non suited.
1,958	„ compromised.
6,244	

From which analysis the following percentages are arrived at, and compared with the previous year.

YEAR.	1 Percentage of cases tried on their merits.	2 Do. of cases compromised.	3 Do. of cases struck out for default.	Total of columns 1, 2 and 3.	4 Percentage of cases tried on their merits in favor of plaintiffs	5 Do. in favor of defendants.	6 Do. non-suited.	Total of columns 4, 5, and 6.
1866...	59·21	31·36	9·43	100·00	87·42	2·62	9·96	100·00
1865...	55·49	34·94	9·57	100·00	87·06	4·26	8·68	100·00
Increase	3·72	0	0	0	·36	0	1·28	0
Decrease... ...	0	3·58	·14	0	0	1·64	0	0

From the above it will be observed that there has been an increase of 3·72 per cent for 1866, in the number of suits tried on their merits, whilst an almost corresponding decrease has taken place in compromised cases. The percentage of cases struck out for default stands almost the same as last year, and many, if not the most, of such cases are in reality compromised suits.

There is a slight increase in the percentage of cases decided in favor of plaintiffs. In 1863, a similar percentage was but 75·23. In 1864, it rose to 84·37. In 1865 to 87·06, and now stands at 87·42. To meet this increase in the percentage of cases decided in favor of plaintiffs, there is a considerably more than corresponding decrease in the percentage of cases decided in favor of defendants. Year by year we find ourselves asking the question whether some of the non-suited cases might not have been more properly decided in favor of defendants, thereby increasing the percentage of cases decided in their favor, yet we trust we non-suit or give judgment on fixed principles, and till the end of the year have not the remotest idea how the averages or per-

centages will come out; still almost every year they get less. Beginning in 1863, with 5·68 in favor of defendants, then 3·31 in 1864, 4·26 in 1865, and now only 2·62. Even the present year's average for non-suits, viz., 9·96, though greater than in 1865, is not excessive. It began in 1863 with 19·09. The next year it was 12·32, then 8 68, and now 9·96. On the whole, we think that these averages plainly indicate that the character of the court's litigation was fair and *bonâ fide*.

XI. Table No. 4. further exhibits that in 10 cases the parties appeared by attorney. In 404 cases by pleaders practising in the court, and in the remaining 5,830 cases the parties either appeared in person, or were absent; and 6 cases were referred to and decided by arbitration.

XII. Table No. 12 shews that the total amount litigated in the 3,697 cases tried on their merits was Rs. .. .. 1,12,813 | 2 9

The amount allowed was Rs.	95,524 12 0		
,, disallowed ,, ...	6,145 9 11		
,, litigated in cases non-suited	11,142 12 10		
	Total Rs.....	1,12,813	2 9
Amount litigated in 1958 compromised cases		57,134	7 6½
,, 589 struck out ,, ...		11,701	1 3½
,, 238 undecided ,, ...		12,619	11 9½
		1,94,268	7 4½
N. B.—In suits instituted in 1866	1,87,720 8 7½		
In 182 suits brought over from last year, &c ...	6,547 14 9		
Total amount litigated.....		1,94,268	7 4½

From the foregoing statement the following percentages are arrived at, and compared with the previous year.

Year.	1 Percentage of amount allowed.	2 Percentage of amount disallowed.	3 Percentage in cases non-suited.	4 Percentage in cases compromised.	5 Percentage in cases struck out.	Total of columns 1 to 5 inclusive.
1866.	52·58	3 38	6·13	31·45	6·46	100·00
1865.	51·63	6·65	4·78	32·01	4·93	100·00
Increase.	·95	0	1·35	0	1·53	0
Decrease.	0	3·27	0	·56	0	0

The results shewn by the above statement are in some measure the sequel to the results detailed in the statement given in para 10 of this report. The increase there shewn (see column, 4 para 10) of ·36 in the centage of cases

decided in favor of plaintiffs, leads to the expectation that there will be a somewhat corresponding increase in the centage of amount allowed; and this we find to be the case, viz., ·95. The centage in 1866, of the amount disallowed is very favorable, viz., 3·38, or 3·27 better than in 1865, (in 1864, the centage disallowed was 5·46, and in 1863, 8·14). Naturally an increase in the centage of allowal, will cause a decrease in the centage of disallowal, and which latter will further be affected by the decrease of cases decided in favor of defendants (see column 5, para 10). Taken therefore with the concluding remarks in para 10, the present increase in the centage allowed, and decrease in that disallowed, may be considered as being favorable results. Similarly as the percentage of non-suited cases has increased by 1·28 (see column 6 para 10) so, we now find the centage of amount litigated in such cases has increased also. So likewise as the centage of cases compromised in 1866, was less than in 1865 (see column 2 para 10) we now find that the centage amount in such cases has decreased also. Of course, the present table can only approximately agree with that contained in para 10, as one refers to *cases* and the other to the amount involved therein, so that even a few bad cases involving large amounts, might greatly, i. e., unfavorably, increase the centage of amount disallowed, whilst the general run of cases might be good, though of small amount, and thus still exhibit a favorable percentage of cases decided in favor of plaintiffs. As an illustration, column 3 of the statement in para 10, shews but a very slight diminution in the centage of cases struck out for default, whilst the centage of amount involved in such cases has increased by no less than 1·53, thereby shewing that the average amount litigated in each suit struck out in 1866, was greater than in 1865.

XIII. Of the amount awarded by the court, viz., Rs. 95,524—12—0, table No. 8. shews that the sum of Rs. 37,772—2—8, was recovered through or by means of the process of the court. This amount, together with Rs. 912—3—1, being the balance of the previous year, was, with the exception of Rs. 962—8—2, duly paid over to the proper parties within the year.

The result in this respect for the two years is given in the following table.

YEAR.	Amount allowed in suits where final judgments were passed.	Amount recovered through the court.	Percentage of amount recovered, as compared with amount allowed.
1866.	95,524 12 0	37,772 2 8	39·73
1865.	69,847 5 5	30,858 0 6	44·32
Increase... ...	25,677 6 7	6,914 2 2	
Decrease... ...	0	0	4·59

It will be noticed from this table that the percentage of amount recovered by process of the court is less by 4·59 than that of the previous year. In fact, this centage is year by year, and in a certain sense unfavorably, decreasing, viz., from 51·60 in 1863, to 39·73 in 1866. It is impossible, however, to say that this result is altogether unsatisfactory without knowing the nature and amount of the private compromises entered into after judgment, or warrant of execution against goods, and more particularly after a body warrant has been issued, and these particulars it is needless to say cannot be ascertained. The more the practice and usages of the court become known, the more defendants go direct to their plaintiffs, and make their private arrangements. Besides the season of scarcity is likely also to have affected the average. No complaints have reached us of dilatory action or remissness on the part of the execution department, which would have hardly been the case if there had been neglect or misconduct; and we refer to this point more for your information, and to bring out all details of the working of the court, than to express either dissatisfaction or disappointment at an average, which, as against movable property alone, is perhaps on the whole not unsatisfactory.

XIV. Final judgments were passed in 3,329 cases, and in execution thereof, there were issued on the application of the parties (Vide Table No. 7.)

911	Warrants against goods, against 570 in 1865.	
871	,, body ,, 587	,,
18	,, to give possession, 3	,,
1	,, against a witness.	
110	Remaining unexecuted from 1865.	
1911	Out of this number of 1911 warrants,	
559	were executed by levy and possession,	
36	,, partially,	
197	,, seizure of goods.	
102	,, by arrest,	
203	Compromised and withdrawn.	
693	Returned unserved.	
116	Remained in the hands of the Bailiffs for execution at the close of the year.	
5	With Military Assistant.	
1911		

The percentage number of warrants returned unserved, in 1866, viz., 36·27, and where often a private arrangement or compromise had been entered into between the parties, greatly exceeds a similar percentage for 1865, viz., 24·77. This, as before stated, is owing in some measure to the season of scarcity, and also we think to the raising of the diet money for prisoners,

which caused many who had taken out warrants against the body of their defendants, to allow the processes to be returned unserved, rather than pay the enhanced rate without perhaps a prospect of its ultimate recovery from the distressed condition of the defendants. Still however we have to record this average as an unfavorable one. The number of warrants remaining in the hands of the bailiffs at the close of the year, although more than the number at the end of 1865, bears, however, a favorable proportion to the number issued, for while in 1865, the number was 8·14 per cent of the number issued, the proportion in 1866 was only 6·44 per cent or exactly 2 per cent less. In the 102 cases of commitments there were 100 releases issued (including that of 3 prisoners remaining in custody last year) thus leaving but 5 prisoners in custody at the end of the year, from processes issued during 1866.

XV. Table No. 5 exhibits the nature of the causes brought on for hearing during the year under report, together with a comparison with 1865.

The following is an epitome of the same.

YEAR.	Cloths sold and delivered.	Other goods do. do.	Bills of exchange and Promissory notes.	Wages.	Work and labour.	Work, labour and materials.	Money paid.	Money lent.	Money had and received.	Account stated.	Use, occupation and rent.	On Judgment.	Guarantee.	Partnership balance.	Other actions of assumpsit.	Trover and detinue.	Case and damage.	Tort.	Trespass.	Assault.	Replevin.	Interpleader.	Recovery of small tenements	Ejectment.	Against executors.	Covenant.	Total.
1866.	1296	1861	1033	153	19	19	296	878	18	15	186	37	80	11	60	133	43	0	0	0	0	28	64	0	14	0	6244
1865.	1048	1254	557	120	28	46	202	807	42	35	136	49	51	10	34	101	31	1	6	0	0	20	45	0	28	0	4651
ncrease	248	607	476	33	0	0	94	71	0	0	50	0	29	1	26	32	12	0	0	0	0	8	19	0	0	0	1593*
ecrease	0	0	0	0	9	27	0	0	24	20	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	

*Increase 1,706
Decrease 113

1,593

Similarly as was the case the year previous, the chief increase has been in suits for "cloths sold and delivered," "other goods sold and delivered," and on "Bills of exchange and Promissory notes." This last item of increase is satisfactory, as indicating the more than gradual substitution of written evidence for oral. The same remark in a measure applies to the first two items of suit also, as being brought mainly on account books. "Money paid" and "lent," and "use, occupation, and rent" also shew a fair increase, and the few, as

well small items of decrease, shewn, call for no particular remark; whilst we are enabled to repeat the remark of last year that actions founded on wrong are still fortunately almost unknown. Interpleader claims or suits brought to contest the ownership of goods seized in execution have increased by 8; but still the small number of such claims is gratifying when the number of executions against goods is considered; and proves perhaps that the practice of the court in this respect ensures both care and discrimination in the seizure, and checks the favorite but fraudulent system of setting up claims, in the endeavour virtually to deprive creditors of the fruits of their judgments.

Of the 28 interpleader claims instituted during the year, 18 were allowed, 9 disallowed, and 1 compromised. Even a single execution in the case of a native watch-maker almost unavoidably gave rise to 4 interpleader claims by those who had left watches for repairs, and all of which were allowed. This will serve to illustrate that in many respects an execution against goods is often a delicate matter.

In 1865, there were 20 interpleader claims in 112 cases of seizure of goods.
„ 1866, „ 28 „ 197 „

XVI. Table No. 10 shews that the sum of Rs. 12—12—0 was levied in fines in 1866, against the sum of Rs. 18—6—3 levied for a like reason in 1865.

XVII. Table No. 11 shews that the sum of Rs. 0—0—0 was remitted or unrecovered in costs in 1866, against the sum of Rs. 0—0—0 for the like reason in 1865.

XVIII. Table No. 9 and its abstract as below, exhibits the expenditure of the court.

YEAR.	Salary of the two Judges.			Salary of establishment.			Contingencies and office rent.			Total.		
1866...	19,200	0	0	12,453	0	0	2,037	2	5	33,690	2	5
1865...	19,200	0	0	12,828	0	0	2,059	8	0	34,087	8	0
Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decrease	0	0	0	375	0	0	22	5	7	397	5	7

The total expenditure being Rs. 33,690—2—5, or Rs. 397—5—7 less than that of the year previous.

The decrease in cost of establishment is owing to the Assistant Clerk being on other duty for 3 months.

XIX. The gross and net commission and fees, or income of the court, (see table No. 10,) is shewn in the statement below, together with a comparison of the same for the year 1865.

YEAR.	Commission and fees.	Second summons, new trial and adjournment fees.	Sub-poena fees.	Fees for warrants attachment, &c.	Fees for serving the processes of other courts.	Fees for processes of the late Moonsiff's Court.	Total.	Deduct half costs.	Costs remitted.	Net amount carried to credit of Government.
1866.....	25,446 14 9	386 6 0	1876 1 6	899 0 0	72 0 0	2 0 0	28,682 6 3	4002 15 8	0	24,679 6 7
1865.....	19,441 5 5	229 11 6	1396 6 0	594 6 0	49 10 0	0 2 0	21,711 8 11	3062 10 8	0	18,648 14 3
Increase.	6,005 9 4	156 10 6	479 11 6	304 10 0	22 6 0	1 14 0	6,970 13 4	940 5 0	0	6,030 8 4
Decrease	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0

It will be seen from the above that the net amount carried to the credit of Government, exceeds that of 1865 by the sum of Rs. 6030—8—4. The sum of Rs. 4002—15—8 in the column "deduct half costs," refers to the money returned to suitors as half costs in compromised cases; and as there were 1958 of such cases in 1866, against 1615 cases in 1865, it will account for the item of Rs. 940—5—0, increase under such head.

XX. To arrive at the actual financial results of the working of the court for the year under report, it will be necessary to add to the net income realised from fees, as shewn above, viz. 24,679 6 7

Amount of fines levied..	12	12	0
Stamp penalty recovered.	865	3	0
Total Rs.——	25,557	5	7
Similar calculations for 1865, gave Rs. ..	19,669	8	3
Net increase for 1866, ... Rs.	5,887	13	4

XXI. To sum up the financial results, the statement below is inserted.

YEAR.	Total expenditure of Court.			Total amount carried to credit of Government.		
1866.	33,690	2	5	25,557	5	7
1865.	34,087	8	0	19,669	8	3
Increase.	0	0	0	5,887	13	4
Decrease	397	5	7	0	0	0

And adding this decrease of expenditure to the excess income, it shews that the financial position of the court is better by Rs. 6283—2—11, than in 1865.

XXII. In 1863, (or the first year of institution), the excess of expenditure over income of the court was Rs. 31,396 12 5

„ 1864 „ „ 22,095 6 0

„ 1865 „ „ 14,417 15 9

„ 1866 „ „ 8,132 12 10

The sole jurisdiction over the Pettah of Bangalore, added to raising the money limit from 500 to 1,000 Rs. led us to expect even a more favorable financial result this year than what is above shewn; but the enhanced jurisdiction and enlarged pecuniary limit, came only into operation from the 1st May 1866, and then there were the disturbing causes of a season of drought and scarcity, already alluded to in para 5, still the work of the court has considerably increased, especially when it is considered that though populous and thriving, the Cantonment and Pettah of Bangalore is yet but a limited area, and it is more by practical experience of the past steady and continuous increase of suitors resorting to the court, than by any special familiarity with the trading resources and monetary transactions of the Cantonment and Pettah, that we venture almost to predict that the present year will give the same, if not a more progressive, increase, thereby tending to produce the desirable result of making the court self-supporting.

XXIII. The despatch of business in the court is shewn below:—

5314 Cases were finally disposed of on the day originally fixed for the hearing, being usually the 10th day from the date of summons.

630 Cases were finally disposed of also on the day originally fixed for the hearing; but the summonses being made returnable at longer intervals than 10 days, being generally up-country cases, and the return day fixed on a calculation of the distance of the defendant's residence from Bangalore.

258 Cases were finally disposed of on the day fixed for hearing on the 2nd summons. The 1st summons having been returned unserved.

42 Cases were not finally disposed of on the day fixed for hearing, but adjourned for a further hearing either at the request of parties or by order of the court.

6244 Total number of cases decided during the year.

In other words 5944 cases were decided without any delay whatever, 258 cases with the delay entailed by taking out a 2nd summons, and 42 cases with

the further delay implied in an adjournment; but which, either to meet the convenience of suitors, or to further the ends of justice, is indispensable in certain cases, and which, when it only comes to 42 out of 6244 cases, looks, if anything, like too small a proportion.

The same particulars as to the duration of suits are given below in another form.

Not exceeding	10 days	5314	Cases.
„	20 „	476	„
„	1 month	318	„
„	2 „	94	„
„	3 „	26	„
„	4 „	14	„
Exceeding 6 and „	7 „	2	„
		6,244	Cases.

By the rules of the court a defendant must be served 4 clear days before the date of hearing. This practice will always give therefore 5 days as the lowest average duration. Many defendants are actually served long before the 10th day or usual return date of summons, and if a low average of duration was an object it could be easily attained in two ways, viz., either by shortening the return date from 10 to 8 or even 6 days, or by allowing less than 4 clear days to defendants.

This would at once shorten the average duration considerably, say from 13 days, the present average, to 10 days, but at this risk, that in the former alternative, in some cases, the defendants might not be served in time to allow of their 4 clear days for preparation of their cases, &c., and so put the plaintiffs to the extra trouble and expense of taking out 2nd summonses, and in the latter event from not having 4 clear days, defendants might ask for an adjournment on the ground of not being ready with their defence, &c. The practice of the court therefore is in a sense to sacrifice averages to the convenience of parties, and also witnesses, and further to ensure perhaps a more regular and orderly system of procedure, and with this further favorable result, viz., that out of 6244 defendants to be served, all within 300 were served within the stipulated time, a comparatively low figure of itself, but the more so when it is considered that many out of these 300 defendants were hiding or otherwise trying to evade service.

To account for the apparent delay in the 42 cases over 2 months and under 7, the following short particulars are given.

In one of the cases over 6 months and under 7, the plaintiff, a resident of Hydrabad, was allowed 6 months time to appear in person to prosecute

his case, and in the other remaining case the defendant was a resident of Chittoor, and two successive summonses, returnable at a period of 3 months each, had to be issued before he could be served. Of the 40 cases above 2 months and under 4, the greater number were those brought against parties residing in the British territories, and ample time had to be allowed to permit of the service of the summons and the appearance of the parties, and to provide for the annual closing of the civil courts of the Madras presidency for a period of 2 months during the hot-weather; and some few cases were those where defendants successfully evaded service, for a time, of summons within the limits of the court's jurisdiction.

XXIV. In conclusion we have only to refer to the services of Mr. J. Lacey, the Chief Clerk of the Court, as being, as hitherto they have been, both able, zealous and meritorious. Mr. Dhurmarayah Moodliar, the Assistant Clerk and Cashier, is also a highly useful and respectable public servant, and the Interpreter, Record-Keeper and Manager, the Judge's Clerk and the Accountant have likewise not only worked unflaggingly, but well.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) L. RICKETTS,
N. KRISHNIAH,
Judges.

REPORT

OF THE

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN MYSORE,

FOR THE YEAR 1866.

POLICE.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council was pleased to extend Act V of 1861 to the Town and District of Bangalore by a notification in the Gazette of India of the 15th December 1866; down to which time there was no police in the province organized under any Act of the Legislature. In Bangalore, and the larger towns, some attempt had been made to subject the local police to rules of conduct. But, there being no particular officer who could devote nearly his whole time to police duties, and the pay of the men being quite insufficient, the police even in the towns has been very imperfectly organized, and indifferently effective. In September 1866, Captain Weldon of the Madras Police was appointed Superintendent of Police at Bangalore, and by his personal exertions and experience in police duties he did a great deal of good. He has since been appointed a Magistrate at Madras, and has been succeeded in the post of Superintendent of Police at Bangalore by Captain Gompertz, an equally zealous and efficient officer, lately in the Madras Police. But one man cannot personally protect a large town, and it is emergently necessary that the whole establishment be put on a satisfactory footing. It would be very difficult, and probably impossible, to carry out either the Police Act V of 1861, or Chapter IX. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which last for some time has been the law of this country, with the present establishments. Estimates for an efficient establishment for Bangalore are now before the Commissioner.

Statement shewing the establishment of the police force for the Cantonment, Pettah, and District of Bangalore in 1866.

CANTONMENT.

1	Inspector.
2	Sub-Inspectors.
5	European Constables.
1	Jemadar.
2	Daroghas.
17	Duffadars.
186	Peons.
214	
121	European enrolled pensioners.
335	

PETTAH.

1	Jemadar.
4	Hoblidars.
20	Duffadars.
200	Peons.
225	

DISTRICT.

13	Killadars.
111	Hoblidars.
970	Peons.
1094	
1654	Grand Total.

2. Major Pearse reports that the police of the town of Mysore "have somewhat improved under the more close and careful superintendence of a younger jemadar; and a Sur-Ameen Shaik Davood, who devotes himself with energy and good sense to the correct and conscientious performance of his duty. But half a dozen good European constables are much wanted," and he "doubts if it will be possible much longer to get good men for the present rates of pay."

3. Major H. M. Eliott, Deputy Superintendent of Shimoga, reports very favorably of the efficiency of the police of the town of Shimoga under the superintendence of his Assistant Captain Mottet. The police of that town

consist of 45 men. "They are regularly detailed on duty, and a proper roster is kept, all the occurrences of each day and night are regularly reported," and an order-book is kept. "The men are able bodied and active, and under the superintendence of Captain Mottet have been much improved and shewn some alertness and intelligence. I have never," reports Major Eliott, "lately visited the town without finding them at their posts; and when going round at night they have been always on the alert."

4. The police generally throughout the country are poorly paid, a policeman in some places receiving as little as 4 Rs. per mensem. In the District of Cudoor, where coolies received 7 or 8 Rs. a month on the coffee plantations, it was so difficult to enlist policemen that the full number could not be kept up.

5. No one who is familiar with Indian police statistics will be surprised to find that our very imperfect police have produced the most satisfactory returns. Of 25,365 cases reported, 24,391 are stated to have been detected, or never to have occurred, leaving only 974 or 4 per cent undetected. I do not doubt that greater activity on the part of the men, and improved supervision, would produce much less satisfactory results by bringing to light crime which is now never reported. Perhaps there are no statistics in which so much depends upon the conscience of the subordinate officials as those of the police.

6. The following table shews the number and value of the cases reported, detected, &c.

	1865.					1866.					Increase.				
	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Amount of property involved.			No. of cases.	No. of persons.	Amount of property involved.			No. of cases.	No. of persons.	Amount of property involved.		
Reported ...	19,975	37,689	3,03,325	6	0	25,365	51,324	5,04,706	2	3	5,390	13,635	2,01,380	12	3
Detected ...	9,835	17,564	97,371	13	5	12,210	24,549	1,56,552	13	1	2,375	6,985	59,180	15	8
Ascertained not to have been committed ..	6,226	12,206	1,14,251	10	10	7,951	16,462	1,74,210	3	1	1,725	4,256	59,958	8	3
Withdrawn, struck off, &c. ...	3,244	6,671	11,808	11	6	4,230	8,389	50,819	4	9	986	1,718	39,010	9	3
Undetected. ...	670	1,248	79,893	2	3	974	1,924	1,23,123	13	4	304	676	43,230	11	1

7. The value of property involved in criminal cases was at first estimated at Rs. 5,04,706—2—3, but on enquiry it was found to have been not more than Rs. 3,30,495—15—2, of which Rs. 2,07,372—1—10 was the value of property recovered and otherwise accounted for, leaving only Rs. 1,23,123—13—4 worth of property undetected at the end of 1866.

8. The average value of property proved to have been lost in each case was Rs. 24—0—9, and that of the property recovered, &c, was Rs. 17—2—10.

9. There were 8278 native officers and men composing the police force in the whole province of Mysore during the year 1866, and their cost amounted to Rs. 4,78,779—5—5.

10. The average cost per annum of each man was Rs. 57—13—5.

MYSORE JUDL. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 8th July 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judl. Commissioner.

REPORT

OF THE

JAIL ADMINISTRATION IN MYSORE,

FOR THE YEAR 1866.

PRISONS.

Prisons. Statement No. 1.					Prisoners.
1. At the close of the year 1865, there were in all the Jails of the province ..					1,803
In 1866 there were committed to prison					21,013
And received from other Jails					595
				Total of prisoners in Jail..	23,411
These were disposed of in the following manner :—					
Judicially released				17,659	
Released for good conduct				31	
„ on account of sickness				17	
Transferred to the Lunatic Asylum				2	
Escaped				17	
Died				236	
Executed				13	
Transferred to other Jails				2,180	20,155
				Remaining at the close of the year..	3,256
Of these there were for transportation.. ..				35	
Sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.. ..				2,769	
„ simple „				153	
Awaiting trial				283	
Civil prisoners				6	
In transit to other Jails				10	3,256
The average number during the year was					2,647·46
In 1865 the average was..					1,785·54
				Increase....	861·92

The mortality has not kept pace with the increase of the number of prisoners, it having been only 236, against 170 of the year before.

For breaches of Jail discipline 182 prisoners were subjected to flogging, and 17 to other punishments.

2. The ratio of mortality to the average number of prisoners in Mysore was 8·91 per cent. But, under the superior management and accommodation of the Central Jail under Dr. Henderson, the ratio of deaths to the daily average number of prisoners in that Jail was only 4·897 per cent. The greatest mortality took place at Shimoga, where, with a daily average of no more than 388, 95 are reported by the Deputy Superintendent to have died. The prisoners at that station have for some time been over-crowded, and it is very important that the prison, which is in course of building there, should be proceeded with speedily. In Chituldroog, where the accommodation was also very bad, the mortality was not much more than 8 per cent. A special report will be called for on the causes of the mortality at Shimoga.

Prisons. Statement No. 2.

One of the most healthy Jails is the Jail at Mysore, in which, with a daily average of 102, they lost only 5 men. Mr. Cress, the Jailor, is a very efficient and intelligent public servant; but Major Pearse rightly attributes the healthiness of the prisoners mainly to the careful supervision and attention of the Medical Officer, Dr. Houston.

3. Intramural labor has prevailed only in the Central Jail and at Mysore. In the Central Jail the average number of prisoners so employed was 288·3, while at Mysore 49 were so employed.

Prisons. Statement No. 3.

When the Jailor's allowance of 20 per cent on the profits is deducted, I doubt whether intramural labor is very productive, but probably it tends to develope the intelligence of the people, and teaches a trade to those who know only how to steal. We are, therefore, endeavouring to extend the practice of intramural labor to other Jails.

There was realized by the sale of manufactures.	Rs.	20,387	1	7
Expended on raw materials	,,	12,190	13	0
Credited to Government	,,	8,196	4	7

4. The total cost of all the Jails in the province under all heads of account was Rs. 2,47,642 7 10

Prisons. Statement No. 4.

Deduct proceeds of manufactures	,,	8,196	4	7
Net Cost .	,,	2,39,446	3	3

The average gross cost of each prisoner was

for Jail guards	23	3	2
for establishment .. .	7	2	6
for diet, clothing, medicines, &c., ..	63	3	3
Total gross cost of each prisoner..	93	8	11
Deduct profits of labor ...	3	1	7
	90	7	4

Prisons. Statement No. 5.

5. Of the number of prisoners remaining at the close of the year, exclusive of "under trial" and "civil prisoners," there were 2,680 males and 122 females, making a total of 2802 prisoners.

	Prisoners.
Under 12 years of age	5
Of 12 years and under 16 years of age ..	49
Of 16 „ „ „ 20 „ ..	188
20 to 30 „ ..	1,215
30 to 40 „ ..	871
40 to 50 „ ..	330
50 to 60 „ ..	112
And above 60 years of age	32
	2,802

The number of times the prisoners were convicted is shewn below :—

	Prisoners.
First conviction	2,610
Second conviction..	96
Third conviction	54
More than 3 times.	33
Number of previous convictions uncertain..	9
	2,802
No. of prisoners who knew how to read and write	197
„ „ who were well educated ..	17
„ „ who received their instruction in Jail ..	34
Total....	248

6. The exertions of Dr. Henderson, the Superintendent of the Central Jail, have already been acknowledged in the report on the administration of justice.

MYSORE JUDL. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 8th July 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judl. Commissioner.

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REPORT

ON THE

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

MYSORE.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE,

FOR THE YEAR 1866—67.

SECTION II.

REVENUE.

1. Throughout the greater portion of the past year, dearth and distress prevailed to an extent which is apparently unprecedented in this province, thus verifying, by a coincidence, the predictions of the Hindoo Astrologers who had marked that year, the last of the cycle, as one of drought and famine.

Season.

2. In the year 1833, soon after the assumption of the country, the province suffered from a drought which was however of short duration, and the severity of which, in comparison with that of the past year, may be judged from the following comparison of the prices of grain at the two periods.

	Rice 1st Sort. Seers per Rupee.	Rice 2nd Sort. Seers per Rupee.	Raggy. Seers per Rupee.
1832—33.	13½	16½	30¾
1866—67.	5½	6¼	10¾

3. The immediate cause of the distress in the past year was undoubtedly the failure of the early rains of 1866, succeeding upon the scanty harvest which had been obtained in the previous autumn. The tanks upon which cultivation in a great part of the province is dependant, were thus deprived of their usual supply of water, and as a consequence, agricultural operations were almost wholly suspended.

Causes of the dearth.

4. The ryots had moreover, to a great extent, neglected the provision which it has been customary to make against bad seasons. Grain was largely exported out of the country in order to supply the necessities of the population in Bellary, Dharwar and other Districts to the Northward where the cultivation of cotton had in a considerable degree, superseded that of food-grains. The offer of high prices overcame prudential considerations, and it is undoubtedly due to this cause, that much misery was suffered by the Mysore ryots, who, at a later period, were unable to purchase food at any price, and were thus reduced to the greatest straits.

5. The drought made itself felt more or less throughout the Province, but no where so severely as in the Talooks lying along the northern and eastern frontiers. Before the month of June, the scarcity of food had grown into a famine of an appalling character. The people were driven to feed on the kernel of the tamarind fruit and cotton seed reduced to flour, and even on leaves and roots. Villages were deserted by their inhabitants, who fled to other parts of the country in search of food; and from the instances that came to notice, it is to be feared that the deaths from actual starvation were not of rare occurrence. Sickness was speedily engendered by the deleterious food, and cholera, dysentery, and fever carried off large numbers of people. In the absence of any pasturage, the cattle suffered severely, and in one talook alone (Moolcalmoroo) it was calculated that 6,249 head of cattle, and 13,130 sheep, goats, &c., were carried off between the months of January and August.

Measures adopted for relief of distress.

6. This state of things was fortunately limited to one portion, and that a comparatively small portion of the province, but the effects of the drought which continued till the month of September when rain fell copiously, were felt in a greater or less degree in every district, and caused much misery and suffering among the poorer classes. This was greatly mitigated however by the measures which were early taken to afford relief to all classes, whom the high prices of grain affected. With the aid of a supplementary grant of 2 lacs of Rs. public works of a useful character, such as the construction of roads and wells, and the repairs of tanks were set on foot throughout the country, and in order to facilitate the payment of wages in kind, a selection was made as far as practicable, of those works which were situated in proximity to talook head quarters, or to large towns whence grain was readily procurable. Again, following the example of the community of Bangalore, by whom a sum of nearly Rs. 15,000 was promptly subscribed for the purpose of supplying food to the thousands of famished persons who flocked in from the country, public kitchens were instituted at talook head quarters and other towns, and supported for several months by local charity. The greatest liberality and sympathy were evinced by the wealthier classes, in providing for the necessities of their fellow countrymen. In the more afflicted districts to which reference has been made above, it became necessary for the Government to import grain in large quantities, which was sold to the people at cost price. Measures were taken at an early period to give employment in public works to the able bodied poor, and the * Deputy Superintendent and the † Executive Engineer of the Chituldroog District as well as the ‡ Officiating Superintendent of the Division, by their presence and praiseworthy exertions in the famine stricken localities,

* Lt. F. Gordon Cumming. † Lt. Pole, R. E. ‡ Lieutenant Colonel Clerk.

were enabled to direct the efforts which were made to mitigate, if not to avert, the disastrous consequences which ensued from the suddenness of the calamity.

Effects of the dearth on the Land Revenue.

7. Under the circumstances above narrated, it was to be anticipated that the loss of land revenue arising from the absolute extinction of cultivation over large tracts, and from the great deficiency of crops through almost the whole country, would be considerable. This loss was retrieved to some extent in consequence of abundant rain which fell in the latter part of the year, but in the Nundidroog Division and in the Chituldroog District of the Nugur Division, the prevalence of the system of "Battaee," under which the crops raised are divided equally between the Government and the ryots, led to a sacrifice of revenue which did not admit of recovery. The decrease in the land revenue settlement is shewn in the subjoined comparative statement :—

	Season of 1865—66.	Season of 1866—67.	Increase.	Decrease.
Nundidroog Division	Rs. 32,01,321	29,19,130	...	2,82,191
Ashtagram Do.	19,42,320	19,69,867	27,547	...
Nugur Do.	24,05,572	23,53,536	...	52,036
Total.....	75,49,213	72,42,533	27,547	3,34,227
		Deduct Increase ...		27,547
Fractions omitted		Net Decrease Rs.		3,06,680

1. Land Revenue.

8. The following items constitute the land revenue from all sources.

Government lands		Rs. 66,90,509	1 0
Kayemgootta (permanently assessed) Enam (rent free) and lightly assessed land and villages ...		3,73,669	2 5
Halut or excise on coffee included in land revenue.		43,199	5 9
Sale of Government Land		4,595	10 3
Miscellaneous.			
Rents on groves, orchards and topes ...	Rs. 1,19,617		
From concealed cultivation	567		
Unclaimed enam lands resumed ...	1,865		
Fees on coffee puttahs	1,711		
Other items	6,801 1 6		
		1,30,561	1 6
Total Rupees....		72,42,534	4 11

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9. A comparison of the revenue from the several description of Government lands for the past and preceding years, gives the following result:—

		1866—67.	1865—66.	Per centage. Rs.	A.	P.	
Wet	Rs.	26,20,753	29,07,733	10	15	2	Decrease.
Dry	„	30,67,504	30,36,052	1	0	7	Increase.
Garden ...	„	10,02,250	9,91,439	1	1	3	do.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

10. Inclusive of the arrears of the preceding year, viz. Rs. 8,30,762, the demand for the past year amounted to Rs. 1,07,63,717, which was reduced by remissions to Rs. 1,07,45,441. Of this sum Rs. 92,07,296 were collected up to the end of March 1867, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,38,144. This balance has been reduced during the month of April, when the collections are usually the largest, to Rs. 6,72,167.

Coffee.

11. The realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 43,199, against Rs. 1,02,781 in the preceding year; the decrease being thus 58 per cent. This falling off, of which a portion is due to the curtailment of the official year, is attributed to failure of rains in April and May, when showers are essential to the setting of the blossoms.

Sale of Government waste lands.

12. A sum of Rs. 4,595 only was realized from this source, against Rs. 8,495 in the previous year, and Rs. 21,072 in that preceding. As remarked in the last report, the most eligible sites for coffee plantations have been occupied, and there is no longer indeed that keen competition for such lands, both among Europeans and natives, which existed a few years ago. A succession of bad seasons, has checked the ardour which induced planters to contest eagerly for every available acre of land.

Effects of dearth on the Revenue generally.

13. The effects of the past year's distress and famine are manifested in the decrease exhibited under almost all heads of revenue; the falling off in customs being the most marked. A comparison of the revenue for 1866—67 (in which 11 months' income only is included excepting under the head of Land Revenue and assessed tax) with that for 1865—66, exhibits a net decrease of Rs. 7,85,063—12—5, the details of which are given below. It is computed however, that by deducting one month's average collections under the various heads, excepting land revenue and assessed taxes, the amount of decrease would be reduced to Rs. 5,53,453.

	1865—66. (12 months.)	1866—67. (11 months.)	Increase.	Decrease.
1 Land Revenue.	75,49,215	72,42 534	...	3,06,681
2 Forests.	3,39,103	2,68,656	...	70,447
3 Abkarry.	9,93,247	9,10,930	...	82,317
4 Assessed Taxes.	3,73,723	3,69,335	...	4,388
5 Customs.	8,82,061	5,69,295	...	3,12,766
6 Salt.	17,176	16,184	...	992
7 Opium.	500	458	...	42
8 Stamps.	2,60,916	2,78,476	17,560	...
9 Local Post Office.	36,999	36,390	...	609
10 Law and Justice.	87,604	88,786	1,182	...
11 Police.	11,155	7,237	...	3,918
12 Mint.	15,750	...	...	15,750
13 Public Works.	66,141	45,032	...	21,109
14 Miscellaneous.	84,423	99,637	15,214	...
TOTAL..	..1,07,18,013	99,32,950	33,956	8,19,019
			Deduct Increase.....	33,956
			Net Decrease ...	... 7,85,063

2 *Forests.*

14. The realizations under this head amounted for the 11 months of past year to Rs. 2,68,656—14—2, shewing a decrease as compared with the 12 months of the previous year of Rs. 70,446—8—1. This decrease is compensated to some extent by the quantity of sandalwood in store, the sales of which in the Nundidroog and Nugur Divisions did not fall within the official year as usual. The enhancement of the tax (which has since however been reduced) on jungle wood in the Ashtagram Division, caused a falling off to the extent of Rs. 14,575, and the amount realized from contracts for fruit trees, and forest produce under the head of "Miscellaneous," suffered some diminution from the effects of the drought.

3 *Abkarry.*

15. The receipts under the head of "Abkarry," which comprises toddy, arrack, and ganjah, were, as is usual in seasons of drought, largely affected during the year. The realizations being Rs. 9,10,930—14—4, the decrease amounts to Rs. 82,317, as compared with 12 months' receipts of the previous year.

16. The returns from the Nundidroog Division, shew a very considerable decrease in the Bangalore District under the head of Still head duty on arrack. There was a diminution of consumption amounting to Rs. 25,243 gallons in this district, which is attributed to the scarcity, and the consequent inability of the poorer classes to indulge their taste for drinking.

17. In the Ashtagram and Nugur Divisions, the decrease arises chiefly in the item of toddy, the supply of which suffered from the extreme drought.

The date-groves, especially in the Chituldroog District, were much injured by being stripped of the leaves, which often afforded the only means of subsistence to cattle.

Sudder Distillery system.

18. The untoward circumstances of the past year have certainly not been favorable to the development of the sudder distillery system, which, introduced in the year 1863-64, has been gradually extended so as to supersede altogether the former system of monopolies. Although the revenue from this source has suffered a temporary loss, another year's experience of the working of the system has tended to establish its superiority over that which it has replaced, and there is, as elsewhere, a general unanimity of opinion as to the success which has attended its operation, in securing a minimum of consumption with a maximum of profit to the State.

Whole sale shops.

19. Except in the Bangalore District, where the wants of a city population have to be supplied, a single distillery building, in which 2 or more stills are kept at work, has been found hitherto sufficient at the head quarters of each district. The difficulty of transporting liquor from long distances, over a difficult and, at times, impassable country, has however led to the establishment of additional distilleries in the Shimoga and Cudoor Districts, which comprise the Mulnad or western ghat ranges. Wholesale shops do not appear to be very popular, notwithstanding the encouragement given by the recent orders of Government, which allow a remission of 2½ annas of duty on every gallon in excess of 20 gallons removed to them from the sudder distillery. Except under the peculiar circumstances of the Mulnad country, there is an obvious objection to a large increase in the number of distilleries, entailing as they do, a large cost upon Government in maintenance of the buildings and of the requisite supervision.

Retail vend Shops.

20. In large towns where there is much competition for licenses to hold retail vend shops, it has usually been found advisable to allow the rate of the license fee to be determined by competition; while in the talooks, the rates continue at Rs. 10, Rs. 5, and Rs. 2 respectively for the several classes of shops. Retail shops shew a tendency to increase in number, in proportion to the gradual diminution in the number of wholesale shops.

II. Assessed Taxes.

21. Taxes on houses, shops, looms and mills are comprised under this head, and amounted for the past year to Rs. 3,69,335; shewing a net decrease of Rs. 4,387. In the Ashtagram Division, a small increase is exhibited, and in the Nundidroog and Nugur Divisions, (in the former more especially) there

is a considerable falling off, the cause of which must be looked for principally, in the distress occasioned among the owners of looms and mills by the recent dearth.

III. Customs.

22. The collections under this head for the 11 months of the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,69,295, and exhibit a decrease as contrasted with the previous year's returns of Rs. 3,12,766, which would however be reduced to Rs. 2,22,846, if, for the sake of comparison, the collections of a 12th month were added.

23. This large deficiency is to be traced directly to the past season of drought, the effects of which were disastrous to the crops of betel-nut and tobacco, which form the principal items of the customs revenue in this province, and moreover operated to extinguish in a great measure the demand for luxuries, at a time when the cost of living had increased 3 or 4 fold.

24. The excise derivable from sooparee (betel nut) alone, shews a falling off to the amount of Rs. 2,20,068, of which two-thirds belong to the Nugur Division, where this produce is chiefly grown. The item of tobacco shews the next greatest decrease under this head of revenue viz., Rs. 59,907; the falling off being largest in the Ashtagram Division. The crops are reported to have suffered severely from the want of rain in the planting season, viz., July and August. The other items of revenue, in all of which there is a decrease shewn, are cocoanuts, betel leaves, opium, and piece-goods.

Abolition of duty on silk.

25. The effect of the measures taken in 1864—65 and 1865—66 to abolish the customs duties on exports and imports to and from Her Majesty's territories, and to reduce the list of exciseable articles, was according to the computation given in para 23 of last year's report, a decrease of revenue in that year amounting to Rs. 2,17,194. During the past year, the duty on silk was abolished with the sanction of the Government of India, with effect from the 1st January 1867, thus reducing the number of articles from which an excise revenue is derived, to 8. A sum of Rs. 6,652 was realized from the duty on silk between April and December 1866, and the loss that has accrued during the remaining 3 months of the official year, is estimated at about Rs. 3,300.

Sayer Collecting Agency.

26. In paras 21 and 22 of last year's administration report, the measures adopted for substituting the agency of the revenue officials for the special establishment which was previously employed in collecting the sayer duties throughout the province, were briefly detailed. In two districts, viz., Shimoga and Cudoor, a special agency, which has since undergone modification, was found indispensable, as the collection of excise on the soopáree produce of

those districts was too large to be entrusted to the revenue servants. A similar course has been followed in the Chicknaikenhully Talook of the Toomkoor District, and the Boodihal Talook of the Chituldroog District. With these exceptions, the duties of collecting the excise have been imposed upon the subordinate revenue officials, whose remuneration consists of a per centage of the collections made within their jurisdictions. A small preventive establishment is also maintained along the frontier, to guard against smuggling, and to check the attempts made to evade the duty by surreptitiously passing goods across the frontier, with the object of re-introducing them as imports from Her Majesty's territory.

Working of the new system.

27. The exceptional circumstances of the past year, render it impracticable to form a positive opinion as to the results of the new system; or to judge whether any part of the present decrease of revenue under this head is attributable to remissness or fraud on the part of the officials entrusted with the duties of collecting the excise. The divisional and district officers generally concur, however, in regarding the present arrangements as satisfactory, and there can be no question of the benefit to the trading classes, and to the community generally, in the withdrawal of numerous checks and counter-checks, which exposed them to much annoyance and extortion. On the other hand, the facilities for defrauding the Government are much increased, and the risk of detection is often very small. The experience of the present year will afford, it is believed, better means than at present exist, of judging whether any additional checks are requiste. in order to control the action of the subordinate collecting officers, and to protect effectually the interests of the State.

IV. Salt.

28. The revenue obtained from the salt pans, which are for the most part rented annually, amounted to Rs. 16,184; shewing a decrease of Rs. 992 as compared with that of the previous year.

V. Opium.

29. The poppy is cultivated to a small extent in the Nundidroog Division, and the duty upon it is credited under the head of customs. The receipts from this source are obtained in the Ashtagram Division, where the monopoly of the sale of imported opium has been rented for a term of 5 years, on an annual payment of Rs. 500.

VI. Stamps.

30. A considerable increase amounting to Rs. 17,560 has been realized under this head during the 11 months of the past year, owing to the operation of the new Limitation Rules, in the enforcement of penalties for unstamped documents.

31. The receipts from the local post or Anchay are those of 11 months, and thus shew a small decrease of Rs. 609 as compared with those of the previous year.

VII. POST OFFICE.

32. Under this head also, the receipts of 11 months shew a large increase over those of the preceding year. This increase is due to the operation of the Act for the registration of assurances, which was introduced in January 1866.

VIII. LAW AND JUSTICE.

33. The decrease exhibited under the heads "Police," and "Public Works", is attributable chiefly to the change in the term of the last official year.

IX. POLICE.
X. PUBLIC WORKS.

34. Under this head are shewn the following items of revenue:—

XI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Revenue Island of Seringapatam, rented from the British Government	22,241	14	1
School fees	12,729	9	7
Fines	9,307	13	0
Savings from salaries, &c., ...	16,942	10	1
Collections from the Government Printing Press	4,617	3	5
Collections in the Military Dept. from fines, savings, &c.	9,793	2	7
Sale proceeds of the Lall Bagh Garden ..	1,798	10	0
Sale proceeds of Government property ..	4,781	11	11
Sundries	17,424	12	5
Rupees.	99,637	7	1

As compared with the receipts of the year 1865—66, there is a net increase of Rs. 15,213—12—10, arising principally from a larger amount of revenue derived from the Island of Seringapatam.

REVENUE MEASURES.

35. The rules of procedure which were introduced in the year 1864 for the purpose of systematizing the work of the revenue courts, and which were adverted to in paras 86 to 92 of the Administration Report of the province for 1863—64, have undergone no modification. It is the unanimous testimony of the executive officers, that a marked improvement has since occurred in the disposal of the business of the revenue courts.

36. It was the object of those rules, to define both the procedure of the revenue courts in their original and appellate jurisdiction, and the classes of cases which were to be entertained by them, as distinguished from those cognizable by the civil courts. On the latter point, it was observed that in an agricultural country like Mysore, it was of importance that all cases which could legitimately be decided on the revenue side should be kept out of the civil courts, and that thus the cost and delay often attendant on the prosecution

of suits should be obviated in respect to revenue cases. With this view, it was determined that the distinction, recognized elsewhere, but inapplicable to the circumstances of Mysore, between "Summary" and "Regular Revenue suits" should not be maintained, and that all claims, complaints, and disputes which necessitated an investigation into the merits and involved a decision on questions of fact or practice analogous to a judicial decree, should be treated as revenue cases, with the proviso, that suits of older date than 2 years were barred by limitation. The business of the revenue courts was thus arranged under 4 main divisions, according to the table subjoined.

- **I. Regular Revenue cases.**
  - PROPRIETARY RIGHTS.
    - *Original Titles.*
      - Sirkar land and jungles (coffee excepted).
      - Enam villages and land.
      - Charitable endowments.
    - *Transfers.*
      - By sale, gift or endowment.
      - By mortgage.
      - By inheritance or divisions.
      - By exchange or surrender.
  - SUB-PROPRIETARY RIGHTS.
    - Claims to rent.
    - Exaction.
    - Ouster.
    - Claims to share in profits.
    - Other claims by or against shikmidars.
  - MEERASSI CASES.
    - Potail.
    - Shanbogue.
    - Barabalowti or other village service.
  - DISPUTED CLAIMS.
    - Boundaries and rights of way.
    - Irrigation rights.
- **II. Miscellaneous Revenue Proceedings.**
  - CULTIVATION.
    - Applications for land for coffee cultivation.
    - Tenders for cultivation of Government Land.
    - Tenders for Government produce.
    - Exchanges, resignations, and desertions of Government land.
    - Concealments and Encroachments.
  - ACCOUNTS.
    - Land Revenue and changes of assessment.
    - Sayer.
    - Abkarree.
    - Mohaturfa.
    - Local Taxes.
  - Decrees of Civil Courts.
  - Sales for Government revenue.
  - Charges against public servants.
  - MARAMUT.
    - Irrigation.
    - Other Works.
- **III. Orders and Reports.**
- **IV. Petitions.**

37. Returns in the above form are furnished monthly to the Commissioner's Office, and from these the state of the files of every revenue court can be ascertained, as well as the date of institution of all suits which have been pending longer than 6 months.

38. The following is an analysis of the revenue business of all the courts in the disposal of regular cases during the 11 months of the past official year:—

	Original.	Appeal.	Referred.
Number of cases pending on the files on 30th April 1866	265	37	169
Number of cases filed during the year	2,729	1,081	401
TOTAL.. ...	2,994	1,118	570
Disposed of during the year ..	2,819	1,043	501
Pending ...	175	75	

39. The proportion of work disposed of by the several classes of revenue courts is shewn thus:—

			Percentage.
ORIGINAL CASES.	Amildars' Courts	2,233	79
	Dy. Superintendents' Do.	364	13
	Assistants' Do. Do.	222	8
		2,819	

40. Out of a total of 2,233 original cases decided in the Amildars' courts, 739 or 33 per cent were appealed, and the number of appeals from the decrees of the Deputy Superintendents' courts is shewn as 66 per cent—a result which indicates the necessity for some curtailment of the existing privileges of appeal.

41. An analysis of the cases adjudicated in the revenue courts shews, that the largest number or nearly one-half had reference to claims in connection with sub-proprietary rights. The figures stand thus:—

	No. of cases.
Sub-Proprietary rights.	1,905
Proprietary rights. Transfers	1,022
do. original	539
Meerassee claims	663
Boundary disputes	174
Irrigation do.	60

42. The work of the courts in the disposal of the revenue miscellaneous cases, orders and petitions, comprised under heads II, III and IV of the table given at para: 36, shews equally satisfactory results:—

	Original.	Appeal.	Referred.
Number of cases pending on 30th April 1866	5,556	,,	844
Number filed during the year ...	2,29,512	906	59,882
Total.....	2,35,068	906	60,726
Disposed of	2,31,469	904	60,148
Balance on 31st March 1867 ...	3,599	2	578

Section III.

EDUCATION.

Progress of Education.

43. The report of last year (1865—66) shewed an increase of 17 schools over the number established by, or supported by grants-in-aid from, Government. During the present year, the increase has amounted to 16 schools, making up a total of 97, of which 55 are Government Schools, and 36 aided by the Mysore State. In these schools there are 5,966 boys and 569 girls under instruction.

Course of instruction systematized.

44. A system of regulating the course of studies on a definite principle applicable to schools of all grades, has been initiated during the year, and promises to secure good results.

*(See Statement in Appendix)

The standard of instruction in each class has been fixed by prescribing a certain course of study, and certain text-books.*

45. For the Anglo-Vernacular schools, 6 such classes have been established, in addition to the Matriculation class, while the course for the vernacular schools is embraced in 4 classes. By this means the standard which every school in the province has attained, can at once be ascertained, and further a comparison can be instituted between the several schools.

Attainment of Anglo-Vernacular schools.

46. By applying the test thus obtained, to the existing condition of the schools, it is found that, of the 5 superior English schools, two only, viz., Hassan and Shemoga, and of the inferior English schools, one, viz., Colar have reached the standard of the 1st class, the Matriculation class having been attained as yet in none. The standard prescribed for the 2nd class has been reached in the three schools at Chickmoogloor, Chituldroog, and Hoonsoor, respectively, while the remaining schools of this description have not attained beyond the 3rd or even in some instances the 4th class standard.

Attainments of Canarese Schools.

47. The condition of the Canarese vernacular schools, when viewed by this test, is still more unfavorable than that of the English vernacular schools, for, in no case has a standard higher than the 3rd class been reached.

Future results of the new system.

48. In judging, however, of the attainments of the schools, some allowance must necessarily be made for the strictness as well as the novelty of the test which has been applied to them.

In the absence of any such rigid classification as has now been adopted,

it is natural that the subjects of study should have been as various as the taste and predilections of the teachers, and that scholars who may have been proficient in one, may have proved very deficient in others. Though the result of the new arrangement has, therefore, been in some degree unfavorable, it may be anticipated that the progress to be made hereafter will be of a more assured and satisfactory character.

Increase to Inspecting Agency.

49. The adoption of a system by which the course of instruction will be kept under strict regulation, makes it of importance that the inspecting agency should be most efficient, and with this view a proposal was submitted to Government, and has recently been sanctioned, for the appointment of a second European Inspector. There will thus be two circles of inspection, one comprising the Ashtagram Division, the Bangalore and Colar Districts of the Nundidroog Division, and Coorg; and the other, the Nugur Division and the Toomkoor District of the Nundidroog Division.

Examination tests for school-masters.

50. Measures have been adopted during the year to improve the efficiency of the school masters, who, as remarked by the Director of Public Instruction, are from the very limited range of their knowledge often disqualified to impart instruction of a high standard. For the future it is intended that the students of the Normal School shall be annually subjected to an examination which will test their attainments as well as their qualifications as teachers. They will be required to obtain certificates according to three standards, of which the first two will qualify them for the duties of 1st and 2nd Class assistant masters, and the third, for those of Canarese school teachers.

The position of the native school masters was alluded to in last year's administration report, as one that held out but little inducement to those who were seeking for a profession. The low rate of pay and the remote localities to which these teachers are often sent, are the principal subjects of complaint, and constitute a serious difficulty in obtaining a supply of efficient men for the department. The latter objection will be best met by adopting a system of relief; but the necessity of establishing a Normal School at Shemogah in the Nugur Division, where the climate is often inimical to natives of other parts of the country has now been recognised. A proposal to this effect was contained in the original scheme of education framed for the province, and has been justified by subsequent experience.

Indigenous schools.

51. The improvement which has taken place in the education supplied by the Government vernacular schools has manifested itself in the fact that indigenous village schools

have in some instances been absorbed in the Government institutions, the overtures for this purpose having come from the local teachers.

52. The efforts which have been made with the object of improving the condition of the indigenous schools have not, it is feared, proved successful as yet. It was thought that by increasing the facilities for the purchase of Canarese books published at the Government Press, the local teachers might be induced to bring them more generally into use. The result has however been otherwise. Though several thousand copies of these books have met with a ready sale through the amildars of talooks, not a single one is found to have been introduced into the schools; a considerable number of which have been visited by the Inspector.

Native method of instruction in Canarese Schools.

53. Some interesting information is supplied by the Director of Public Instruction as to the nature of the instruction which is imparted in Canarese indigenous schools:—

"A boy on entering begins with the study of the alphabet, the letters of "which he learns to pronounce from the master, and to form by tracing them "out with his finger on the floor in which they are cut, and then writing "them on sand spread before him. The next step is to learn combinations of "letters and then words of difficult pronunciation. At the same time he "(the student) commits to memory an Addition table which is followed by "the multiplication table sometimes carried up to 100 times. Being now "able to read, he practises on written papers of all kinds and has daily exer- "cises in writing upon a wooden slate or on paper. He also gets by heart "portions of the "Amara" a kind of vocabulary in Sanscrit of which he does "not understand any thing. In Arithmetic he goes on to learn certain tables "of money and weights, and in some cases, tables of fractions. Lastly he is "taught to read or intone poetry, written on the well known leaf books commen- "cing often with hymns for morning prayer, and in some schools going on to "the learning of the Ramayana, Bharata or other ancient works. No explana- "tion whatever accompanies these exercises, the only object being to commit "certain portions to memory * * *. At the end of the whole course there- "fore, a boy should be able to read, write, add and multiply."

Native instruction in Hindustani Schools.

54. In the Hindustani schools, the course of study is described as follows:— "The alphabet and combinations of letters are first "taught, and when a boy is able to read, he is given "the Koran, a good deal of which he learns to re- "peat without knowing a word of its meaning. A good pronunciation is acquir- "ed by this practice of reading Arabic first. A great amount of attention is "given to writing, to excel in which is an object of much desire. The multi- "plication table is also learnt. The boys then go on to learn Persian Grammar

"and to read tales and poetry in Persian, translating into Hindustani. They "also practice writing verses in Persian. So far as language is concerned the "scope of the instruction in these schools is not entirely unsatisfactory."

Defective instruction in Indigenous Schools.

55. The method of instruction in all indigenous schools is remarked upon as defective, while more attention should be paid to such subjects as Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and History.

Scheme for registering Indigenous Schools.

56. The Director of Public Instruction has in the report sketched the outline of a plan, suggested by Mr. Rice, Inspector of Schools, for registering such of the indigenous schools as are willing to submit to periodical inspection, with a view to bestowing rewards where good results can be shewn. As these views will doubtless, however, be embodied by Mr. Garrett in a practicable scheme, it is unnecessary to notice the subject further in this place.

High School.

57. The High School in Bangalore has continued to make steady progress. The reports of the examiners, after an examination extending over twelve days, showed that good work had been done in all the classes during the year. The results of the University examination were equally satisfactory. Seven boys passed the Matriculation and four the First Arts examination: of the latter two were placed in the first class. There are now, in the College department four students in the B. A. Class; eight in the First Arts Class; and thirty-four in the Matriculation Class.

Publication of uniform series of Canarese School books for Madras and Mysore.

58. Arrangements have been made in concert with the Director of Public Instruction in Madras to publish the series of Canarese school books for use both in Mysore and the Madras presidency on a uniform plan. The advantages of this arrangement are that one department will derive benefit from the experience of the other, and that the issue of larger editions will reduce the cost of the works.

Book sales.

59. The sale of books throughout the province realized a sum of Rs. 10,025, being 40 per cent more than the realizations of the previous year.

School-houses.

60. The Director of Public Instruction remarks on the inadequate accommodation afforded in the school-houses which have recently been built on the standard plan provided by the Public Works Department. The subject will receive early consideration.

Grant-in-aid Schools.

61. These schools are distinguished under 3 heads, viz., Higher, Middle and Lower class. The female schools form a 4th division.

62. The higher class comprises 4 schools which are supported by grants-in-aid to the amount of Rs. 9,570. Of this amount the Bishop Cotton's School, which was established in 1865, receives Rs. 5,170 per annum, and exhibits a cost to Government for each pupil of Rs. 191—7—6; the cost in the other 3 schools of this class ranging from Rs. 8—12—9 to Rs. 17—3 per pupil. The schooling fees in this class of schools range from 2 annas to 1 rupee per mensem.

Higher Class.

63. There are 8 schools comprised in the Middle class, consisting of Protestant and Catholic institutions at which 343 Hindoos, 6 Mussulmans, and 455 Christians and others are instructed. The schooling fees range from ½ anna to 1 rupee, and the cost to Government averages about Rs. 8 per pupil.

Middle class.

64. In this class are comprised chiefly Mussulman and Hindoo schools. Of the 1,632 pupils borne on the books, no less than 1,297 are Mussulmans, and the remaining 335 are Hindoos. The schooling fees range from ¼ anna to 4 annas per mensem, and the cost of each pupil to Government averages about 3 and 4 Rs.

Lower Class.

65. There are 8 schools for girls supported by Government aid, and situated with one exception in Bangalore. The proportion of castes and sects is 398 Hindoos, 5 Mussulmans and 166 others (including Christians). These schools are chiefly in connection with the Wesleyan and London Missions; that which receives however the largest grant, is the Catholic Seminary called "the Convent of the Good Shepherd" which was established in 1854.

Female Schools.

66. The education of Mahommedan girls has been hitherto confined to a few who receive instruction in the London Mission School in the Bangalore Pettah. A movement has commenced among the Mussulman inhabitants for the purpose of establishing a girls' school under their own direction, and as it has been largely supported by the more influential members of the community, it is hoped that the zeal of the promoters will not prove evanescent.

Progress of female education among Mahommedans.

67. The Director of Public Instruction mentions with commendation the exertions of Mr. B. L. Rice, the Inspector of Schools, who assumed charge of this office in July 1866, having continued to act as Principal of the Government High School up to that period. The Principalship of the High School has since been conferred by the Secretary of State on Mr. C. Waters, B. A., who entered upon his duties in February last.

Conclusion.

Section IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Budget Allotment.

68. The original Budget allotment for the year was Rs. 17,95,000, which was reduced by the curtailment of one month of the official year by $\frac{1}{12}$ of the allotment, to Rs. 16,15,500. This amount was subsequently increased to Rs. 18,22,250 by an extra grant of 2 lacs for Famine-Relief-Works, and by a reduction of stock to the extent of Rs. 6,750.

Expenditure.

69. The actual expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 17,47,672, being Rs. 74,578 or 4 per cent less than the total allotment as above computed. The statement of expenditure detailed under the several heads of service, shews that Rs. 4,895 were expended in excess of the allotment under the heads of "Original Works," and "Tools and Plant," while the expenditure fell short of the allotment under "Repairs" and "Establishment."

The expenditure was distributed as follows :—

Class.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
I. Military	3,541	643	4,184
II. Civil Buildings.	3,05,001	24,812	3,29,813
III. Agricultural	58,594	2,29,842	2,88,436
IV. Communications	3,94,504	3,06,593	7,01,097
V. Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	39,336	21,015	60,351
Total Rupees...	8,00,976	5,82,905	13,83,881
Tools and Plant...			39,637
Establishment			3,24,154
Profit and Loss			„
Grand Total Rupees.....			17,47,672

I. ORIGINAL WORKS.

Military.

70. Some improvements to the new Cantonment near Mysore, which were not carried out to completion, however, in consequence of the removal of the Native Infantry Regiment to it's former station at the French Rocks, and the con-

struction of solitary cells at Bangalore in replacement of others which occupied an objectionable site, comprise all the works of this description, which were executed during the year.

Civil Buildings.

80. The District officers' cutcherries at Chituldroog, Chickmoogloor and Colar, which were taken in hand in last year, were not completed from various causes which interfered with their progress.

From similar causes, the progress made in the erection of talook cutcherries has not been as satisfactory as could be wished. Two have been completed, and there are 3 others in progress.

81. The new public offices at Bangalore have been roofed throughout, and the work is now fast approaching completion. The activity with which it has been proceeded with, is apparent from the fact that the Budget assignment for the year had been exceeded by a sum of Rs. 14,482. The Chief Engineer anticipates that the building will be ready for occupation in the course of October next, but it will probably be later before the establishments can be transferred to their new official quarters.

82. The Cantonment Civil Hospital at Bangalore was completed, and, after some additional improvements to it have been effected, will be opened to the public.

83. Several improvements have been carried out to the Central Jail at Bangalore, and to the jail at Mysore, and a commencement has been made in erecting the new jail at Shimoga, the Head Quarters of the Nugur Division.

84. School-houses have been provided at Nunjengode (Mysore Division), at Saugor and Shikarpoor (Shimoga Division), at Seerah and Toorvekerry (Toomkoor Division), at Chituldroog and at Gooribednore and Moolvagul (Colar Division.)

Agricultural.

85. The work of constructing the Lokani aqueduct is stated to have made little progress, owing to the difficulties met with in the excavation of the foundation, &c., as well as to the dilatoriness of the contractor.

86. The works at the Sreeramadavara Anicut (Hassan Division) have made good progress, under the personal superintendence of Mr. Assistant Engineer Edwards. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining skilled labor in the locality, the full amount of the allotment for the year was not expended, but the chief obstacles which were met with in laying the foundation, have been overcome, and the work will, it is anticipated, now proceed rapidly.

87. The works at the Gurzy Anicut (Cudoor Division), and the Brammasamoodra Anicut (Shimoga Division), have also suffered from the various

causes which have delayed the operations of the Public Works Department during the year, and their completion has been deferred to another year.

Communications.

88. Under the head of original works, a sum of nearly 4 lacs has been expended in proceeding with the construction of roads. Several of which have been completed and opened to traffic. The details are given in the Annual Progress Report of the Public Works Department, which will be found among the appendices.

Hurihur Bridge.

89. The successful completion of this fine work, within the five months of a single working season, stands out as a prominent event in the operations of the Public Works Department for the past year. The bridge was commenced in 1865, but its progress was early arrested by the untimely death of the Contractor, Mr. Cockburn, in April 1866, at a time when the most serious obstacles presented themselves. An unforeseen difficulty arose in connection with the foundation of two piers, nearly in mid stream, and was overcome only by efforts skilfully and energetically applied under the direction of Lieut. Pole, of the Royal Engineers, the officer in temporary charge of the work. At the same time, some modification was found necessary in the form of the arches, three of which had already been erected, and had to be partially dismantled. It was at this stage of the work that Captain Johnson, the Executive Engineer of the Mysore Division, assumed charge of it, and it is mainly due to the skill and exertions of this officer, that, with an inadequate establishment, and in the face of numerous difficulties and drawbacks, this magnificent bridge has been carried to a successful completion within the year. The rapidity with which the work proceeded, after the river had subsided sufficiently to admit of active operations being resumed, may be judged of by the fact that up to the end of February 1867, 4 arches only had been completed; and that between March and 28th May following, 10 arches, the centerings of which had to be supported by trusses, raised above the stream, were all turned; the last arch being keyed on the 28th May, since which date the mails between Madras and Bombay which traverse this route, have been regularly conveyed over the bridge.

90. The bridge, as originally designed by Major Sankey, consisted of 12 elliptical arches, with 3 sets of wing arches of 20 feet span on either side. This was subsequently modified by adding an arch of the full span of 60 feet on each side in substitution of the small arches. In all other respects, the original design has been adhered to. The material and workmanship are reported by the Chief Engineer after inspecting the work, to be "so good "and exact, as to allow of the whole being pointed exactly along the true

"joints of the brickwork throughout. There is probably," Major Sankey adds, "not a finer specimen of brickwork in India."

91. The commendations of the Government of India have been bestowed upon Captain Johnson and his subordinates, as well as upon Major Sankey, the Chief Engineer, for the part which they have severally taken in carrying out this work.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements. Original.

92. Under this head, work to the extent of Rs. 11,600 has been done in improving the drainage of the Bangalore Pettah or Town, and a further sum of Rs. 17,699 has been expended in works of public improvement at Bangalore and Mysore. Rs. 10,222 have been expended by the civil officers for similar works at out-stations. Under the head of "Repairs," a sum of Rs. 21,015 has also been expended by civil officers.

Repairs Agricultural.

93. The sums appropriated from the Budget and expended by the civil officers, and executive officers of the Public Works Department respectively, in repairs of tanks, were as follow:—

	Appropriation Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Short expended Rs.	
Civil Officers	2,53,290	1,72,191	81,099	or 32 per cent of appropriation.
Executive Engineers ...	73,096	57,651	15,445	or 21 do. do.
Total Rs.....	3,26,386	2,29,842	96,544	

The amount shewn to have thus lapsed, has been contributed in the largest proportion from the works allotted for execution by civil officers, and in the main from two districts only.

Cause of deficient expenditure by Civil Officers.

94. The pressure occasioned by the sudden demand for labor, led the Deputy Superintendents undoubtedly in some instances to over-rate their available means of carrying out public works, in addition to those which were already in progress. It must on the other hand be borne in mind, that this demand subsided towards the close of the year, when the prospects of the season improved, almost as rapidly as it arose. In this province the agriculturists form more than half the entire population; and when these returned to their avocations, works were often brought to a stand still. Again, the special grant of 2 extra lacs of rupees for Famine-Relief-Works, was not made available till a late period in the year, and some time elapsed before projects could be ma-

tured in sufficient numbers to set works on foot all over the country. It must also be urged on the part of the civil officers, that the small establishment at their disposal for carrying out public works were inadequate to meet the heavy strain occasioned by the additional allotment of 2 lacs which was assigned for expenditure entirely by district officers, and this pressure was the more felt, that it was necessary for the purpose of affording the requisite relief by payment of wages in kind, to carry out works by the direct agency of Government officials, instead of by contract. It is to be regretted that in the 2 districts where the lapse of funds was considerable, the Deputy Superintendents did not foresee the probability of a considerable sum being left unutilized at the close of the year, so as to allow of the money being made available for works elsewhere, but much consideration is due to district officers who were placed in difficult circumstances, and whose object was mainly directed to the alleviation by every means in their power of the distress prevailing around them. From the subjoined table, it will be observed that the aggregate amount expended by civil officers in Famine-Relief Works which partook almost wholly of the character of repairs of tanks and roads, was nearly Rs. 93,000, in addition to Rs. 1,38,112, appropriated from the normal Budget for minor works executed by them. These sums are irrespective moreover of the large sums expended by the civil department from local funds in construction and repair of district roads, and which amounted in the past year to upwards of 1½ lacs of Rs.

Districts.	Original Works.								Repairs.					
	Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Total.		Agricultural.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Total.		Grand Total.	
	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.
Bangalore...	0	0	9	24,810	9	24,810	41	9,899	4	6,021	45	15,920	54	40,730
Colar.	2	450	0	0	2	450	24	6,688	9	1,824	33	8,512	35	8,962
Toomkoor...	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	10,183	1	194	49	10,377	49	10,377
Mysore	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	11,994	0	0	23	11,994	23	11,994
Shimoga ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3,416	0	0	11	3,416	11	3,416
Cudoor. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2,989	0	0	12	2,989	12	2,989
Chituldroog	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	9,963	0	0	27	9,963	27	9,963
Hassan.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	4,556	0	0	21	4,556	21	4,556
Totals.....	2	450	9	24,810	11	25,260	207	59,688	14	8,039	221	67,727	232	92,987

Establishment.

95. The expenditure under this head has been Rs. 3,24,154, and the cost is computed at 18·55 per cent of the gross outlay, which includes, however, expenditure to the amount of Rs. 2,31,094, incurred on works, the execution of which devolved on the civil officers.

Result of increased number of Executive Divisions.

96. The re-distribution of the executive charges, the number of which on the 1st March 1866, was increased from 5 to 8, has in the opinion of the Chief Engineer, had a good effect in admitting of a closer supervision of the works in progress, but the efficiency of the establishment is represented as much crippled by the inadequacy of the scale at which it is maintained, especially as regards the number of Upper Subordinates.

Changes in personnel of the Department.

97. In the Engineer Branch, Major D. J. P. Campbell, vacated his appointment as Executive Engineer of the Toomkoor Division, and 2 Assistant Engineers, Mr. Edwards and Mr. Ram Row were appointed, of whom, the latter subsequently resigned.

98. In the Upper Subordinate Grade, one new member was appointed, one was transferred to Rajpootana, two were dismissed for misconduct, and two others resigned. As regards the character of the class of men who fill the ranks of the Upper and Lower Subordinate Grades, the Chief Engineer speaks hopefully: "Though the hopes entertained last year of our having at length "passed the transition stage * * * have by no means been realized, still it "cannot be doubted that the large majority of those who remain have become "confirmed in habits of steadiness, and the more strict performance of duty, "which cannot fail to affect most favorably by example, the younger mem-"bers. No less than three men have now attained or been recommended for "the warrant grade, and there are several other aspirants to it."

MINOR WORKS BY CIVIL OFFICERS.

99. The system under which a large class of works, chiefly of the nature of repairs of tanks, is entrusted for execution to the civil officers was detailed in paras 102-5 of the Administration Report for 1865—66.

100. The subjoined table shews the amount allotted for these works from the public works grant, and the actual outlay for the past year.

Heads of Service.	Appropriations from Budget Grant.	Expenditure.	Less Expended.
Original Works	32,754	27,494 15 8	5,259 0 4
Repairs	2,84,771	2,03,604 12 6	81,166 3 6
Establishment	0	16,192 13 9	0
Tools and Plant	0	4,553 10 10	0
	3,17,525	2,51,846 4 9	0

It will be observed from the above, that the outlay on original works and repairs fell short of the allotments by a sum of Rs. 86,425—3—10; the particulars of which are given below:—

Comparison between Grants and Expenditure.

Districts.	Original Works.				Repairs.			
	Grants.	Expenditure.	More than Grant.	Less than Grant.	Grants.	Expenditure.	Less than Grants.	
Bangalore ...	20,132	17,309 15 10	...	2,822 0 2	67,165	56,021 12 11	11,143	3 1
Coiar ...	4,086	3,094 8 2	...	991 7 10	23,624	19,599 0 0	4,025	0 0
Toomkoor ...	1,146	534 6 0	...	611 10 0	26,072	22,486 2 0	3,585	14 0
Mysore ...	3,589	2,952 3 4	...	636 12 8	92,553	43,514 8 9	49,038	7 3
Hassan ...	1,644	30 8 5	...	1,613 7 7	26,118	25,791 8 0	326	8 0
Shemoga ...	155	689 10 0	534 10 0	...	15,479	11,273 9 3	4,205	6 9
Cudoor ...	1,742	2,843 11 11	1,101 11 11	...	11,729	5,788 7 3	5,940	8 9
Chituldroog ...	260	40 0 0	...	...	23,031	19,129 12 4	2,901	3 8
	32,754	27,494 15 8	1,636 5 11	6,895 6 3	2,84,771	2,03,604 12 6	81,166	3 6

101. The causes to which this large lapse of funds is mainly assignable, have been explained in a previous paragraph (para 94), and it is only necessary here to remark that registers shewing the amounts expended month by month, and the balances available for each work in progress, have been instituted, and will provide the district officers with the means of watching the expenditure more closely, and of thus obviating the retention of funds in excess of actual or probable requirements.

LOCAL DISTRICT FUNDS.

102. These funds, the expenditure of which on district and village roads devolves wholly on the civil officers, comprise the following items of income: —

Plough Tax.
Ferry collections.
Cattle fines and forfeitures.
Miscellaneous.
Grants-in-aid from Imperial Funds.

103. The collections during the past year amounted to Rs. 1,08,501, to which should be added the balance remaining at the close of the previous year, viz., Rs. 2,73,667. The amount thus available for expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 3,82,168, of which sum, Rs. 1,71,173 were expended, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,10,995 available for expenditure in the current year.

104. The expenditure during the 11 months of the past year has thus been in excess of the receipts during the same period, while a balance remained equal to nearly 2 years' collections, a result which must be regarded as satisfactory.

105. From the Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements of the District Funds, which will be found among the appendices, it will be observed that the

outlay was largest under the head of Original Works, the expenditure on these being Rs. 1,09,104, and on repairs Rs. 25,989. The details of expenditure in the several districts under the above two heads are as follow:—

Mysore District,	Rs.	..	..	..	..	30,043
Bangalore	Do.	..	..	..	..	19,821
Colar	Do.	..	..	..	..	18,440
Chituldroog	Do.	..	..	..	..	16,173
Hassan	Do.	..	..	..	..	14,890
Cudoor	Do.	..	..	..	..	14,218
Shemoga	Do.	..	..	..	..	14,175
Toomkoor	Do.	..	..	..	..	7,331

MUNICIPAL.

106. The Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements of the Municipal Funds throughout the province for the 11 months of the past year shew, that inclusive of a balance of Rs. 41,248 accruing from the previous year, the assets amounted to Rs. 1,66,419; and the disbursements to Rs. 1,35,150, leaving a balance of Rs. 31,268 at the credit of the Municipalities.

107. The receipts comprise two heads: 1 Local Cesses, obtained by municipal taxation, sale of building-sites, private contributions, &c.; and 2 Contributions from the State, viz., customs duties or octroi, cattle fines, and grants-in-aid. Excepting in the Bangalore Cantonment, where a large income is derived by direct taxation under the operation of the Municipal Act, the realizations from the second head exceed those obtained from local cesses in the proportion of 10 to 1. It may be questioned, however, whether the proceeds of the octroi duties, which chiefly constitute the income of the Municipalities up-country, can be regarded altogether as contributions from the State. These duties are levied according to a tariff imposed and regulated by the Municipal Committees, under the authority of the Commissioner, and the collecting agency is provided from municipal funds. Excluding the returns for the Cantonment and Town of Bangalore, the realizations from octroi amount to upwards of 84 per cent of the gross collections, and though it is desirable that the municipal funds, especially in the larger towns, should be supplemented by direct taxation on houses, to meet the increased expenditure in conservancy establishments and local improvements, this measure is naturally distasteful to the up-country communities, and has been as yet only partially introduced.

Bangalore Cantonment.

108. The income of the Bangalore Cantonment Board amounted for the past year to Rs. 58,034, of which Rs. 36,509 were obtained from local cesses, and Rs. 21,525 from Government contributions in the form of octroi collections (Rs. 16,823), special grants (Rs. 4,407), &c., &c. The expenditure

amounted to Rs. 56,504, of which Rs. 16, 224 were spent in original works connected with buildings, roads, and sewage, Rs. 4,710 in repairs, and Rs. 26,898 in establishments for conservancy, lighting, &c. A sum of nearly Rs. 17,500 was further expended by the Board, out of the funds sanctioned by Government for Famine-Relief-Works, in re-constructing the upper portion of the General-Bazaar-main-channel, and in carrying out useful works on which large numbers of the poor were employed during the season of greatest distress.

Bangalore Pettah or Town.

109. The income of the Pettah Board was Rs. 23,330, and the disbursements amounted to Rs. 32,000; the excess expenditure being covered by the balance of the preceding year. Its operations were principally devoted to improving the condition of the streets, and to perfecting the system of drainage. Though much requires to be done in the latter respect, the good already effected in constructing drains in several quarters of the town is of an appreciable character. It is a noticeable circumstance that at the instance of the Municipal authorities, the owners of the shops in the main street which traverses the town, voluntarily undertook the expense of re-constructing their shop-fronts on a uniform plan. The cost of these improvements is estimated at Rs. 30,000, equivalent to the entire outlay of the Board for the year.

Mysore Town.

110. In the town of Mysore, the funds at the disposal of the Board were employed to the full extent in completing the new market, and improving the roads and drains, &c., at a cost, including charge of conservancy, of Rs. 31,387. The income of the Board was wholly derived from octroi duties.

Hassan.

111. At Hassan good progress was made in constructing a new market, latrines, &c., and with the additional funds contributed by a grant from the Public Works Budget, two large projects, one for constructing a new reservoir for the water supply of the town, and the other, for levelling the fort walls on the north side, were actively entered upon. The octroi collections being small, the municipal income has been largely supplemented by a tax on houses levied with the assent of the townspeople.

Chituldroog.

112. At Chituldroog a sum of upwards of Rs. 3,000 was expended chiefly in improvement of communications and conservancy operations. The Hoochungy-Honda-Reservoir, on which the town is dependant for its water supply, was restored at a cost of Rs. 1,780, supplied from Imperial Funds.

Shemoga.

113. The assets of the Shemoga-Town-Board amounted to Rs. 6,833, of which Rs. 2,142 were derived during the year from octroi collections. Of this amount, Rs. 200 only were expended in original works of a petty character, and

Rs. 100 in repairs; the balance of the outlay, viz., Rs. 1,627, being the cost of the Conservancy Establishment.

Chickmoogloor, (Cudoor District.)

114. The outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 1,930, of which, Rs. 900 were advantageously employed in opening out streets, building wells, &c., and Rs. 400 odd in repairs.

Toomkoor.

115. The operations of the Toomkoor-Town-Board have been very limited, but measures have been adopted recently, which are calculated to improve its means for carrying on works more actively.

Colar.

116. The limited funds at the disposal of the Board, have been utilized to their full extent, both in the town, and in the talook cusbahs.

Smaller Towns.

117. At a large number of the smaller towns throughout the province, funds have been made available chiefly from local cesses, sale of building sites, and private contributions, for the purposes of municipal conservancy. These funds are administered in some cases by committees of the townspeople, and in others by the Amildars of talooks; and though the operations are on a small scale, the measures taken to improve the sanitary condition of the towns have produced good results.

Section V.

POST OFFICE.

ANCHAY OR MYSORE PROVINCIAL POST.

118. This institution, which dates from a very remote period, is peculiar to Mysore, and is distinguished from the local posts in the districts of the Madras presidency, by its more perfect organization. The department is controlled by a Bukshee, who is in direct subordination to the Commissioner, and its offices are located at every Talook-Head-Quarters-Station, as well as at every town of any size or importance. The establishments of both office-clerks and runners, though for the most part underpaid, have been organized on a complete scale, and the service is on the whole conducted with much regularity and efficiency.

119. The main lines radiating from Bangalore are 7 in number, and comprise nearly 800 miles of roads. There are 54 branch lines aggregating 1,506 miles; the total number of miles traversed by the anchay, being 2,295.

120. There are two imperial post lines which traverse the province, one from Bangalore through Chituldroog to Hurihur (*en route* to Bombay), and the

other from Bangalore *viâ* Mysore to Mangalore. The establishments are, however, distinct from those of the local post, and have a separate supervising agency.

121. There are Imperial Post Offices at Bangalore and at Mysore, as well as at the Military Stations of Hurihur and French Rocks; and all letters, &c., received from these offices or delivered to them, are charged with no additional postage.

122. The number of letters, &c., received from and despatched to Her Majesty's Territories during the past year was as follows:—

No. of letters	.. ..	2,04,657
Do. of packages	.. ..	2,703
		2,07,360

123. The rates of anchay postage were assimilated to those laid down in the new Post Office Act XIV of 1867, and took effect from the month of October of the year under review.

124. From the subjoined table, it will be observed that though the actual receipts fall short of the expenditure of the Anchay Department by Rs. 77,567, a large surplus is obtained by including the estimated postal charges on letters, &c., which are now passed free through the post.

PARTICULARS.	1865—66 (Average 11 months.)			1866—67 (11 Months.)		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Estimated amount of postage on official letters ...	1,17,245	7	2	1,19.564	8	0
Do. do. do. parcels ...	12,806	2	10	25,688	4	0
Do. do. Local Official Gazette ...	0	0	0	3,185	5	0
Do. do. on letters, &c., from the Maha Rajah's Establishment ...	226	1	2	237	6	0
Do. do. on franked letters and parcels	2,267	11	6	2,419	6	0
Do. do. on letters delivered to and from H. M's. Post Offices ...	7,038	6	4	6,480	0	0
Total.....	1,39,583	13	0	1,57,574	13	0
Amount of actual postal and other collections	33,663	1	7	35,709	7	3
Grand Total Rupees.....	1,73,246	14	7	1,93,284	4	3
Deduct the amount of expenditure of the Anchay Department	1,14,803	1	8	1,13,276	13	9
Balance to the credit of Government.....	58,443	12	11	80,007	6	6

125. The cost of the establishment has increased 100 per cent within the last 10 years, and considering the great rise in prices, and the high wages ob-

tainable by laborers on public works, coffee plantations, &c., the existing rate of wages, viz., Rs. 4 per mensem is barely adequate. Formerly the services of a runner were obtainable for Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}$ per mensem, but the immunities from forced labor and petty taxes are no longer enjoyed exclusively by this class of servants, and the service is shorn of the attraction which it possessed in this respect.

126. There have been only three cases of robbery through the post brought to notice. Two of these only were well grounded, and in both instances, both the delinquents and the stolen property have been traced; in the third case, the charge was not substantiated, and the result of the magisterial enquiry made it evident, that the letter had been tampered with before its delivery into the post.

SECTION VI.

POLITICAL.

127. The claims advanced by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Mysore to the restoration into his own hands of the administration of the province, having been rejected by Her Majesty's Government, in confirmation of the decision of the Government of India, the question of the recognition of His Highness' adopted son was in July last again urged by the Rajah, and has met with a favorable response, which has been communicated in a despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in the following terms.

* * * * *

"4. Without entering upon any minute examination of terms of the "Treaties of 1799, Her Majesty's Government recognize in the policy which "dictated that settlement, a desire to provide for the maintenance of an Indian "dynasty on the throne of Mysore upon terms which should at once afford a "guarantee for the good government of the people, and for the security of "British rights and interests. Her Majesty is animated by the same desire "and shares the views to which I have referred. It is her earnest wish that "those portions of India, which are not at present her immediate dominion, "may continue to flourish under Native Indian Rulers, co-operating with her "Representatives in the promotion of the general prosperity of the country; "and in the present case, more especially, having regard to the antiquity of "the Maharajah's family, its long connexion with Mysore, and the personal "loyalty and attachment to the British Government which His Highness has so "conspicuously manifested, Her Majesty desires to maintain that family on "the throne in the person of His Highness' adopted son, upon terms corres-"ponding with those made in 1799, so far as the altered circumstances of the "present time will allow."

"5. In considering the stipulations which will be necessary to give "effect to this arrangement, I have in the first place to observe, that Her "Majesty's Government cannot but feel a peculiar interest in the welfare of "those who have now for so long a period been subject to their direct adminis- "tration, and that they will find it their duty before replacing them under "the rule of a native sovereign, to take all the pains they can with the educa- "tion of that sovereign, and also to enter into a distinct agreement with him, "as to the principles upon which he shall administer the country, and to take "sufficient securities for the observance of the agreement."

"6. It is therefore the intention of Her Majesty that the young prince, "should have the advantage of an education suitable to his rank and position, "and calculated to prepare him for the duties of administration, and I have "to desire you to propose to the Maha Rajah, that he should receive this "education under the superintendence of your Government. I have to re- "quest that you will communicate with me as to the mode in which this can "best be effected, without separating the young prince more than is necessa- "ry from those over whom he may hereafter be called on to rule. If at the "demise of His Highness, the young prince should not have attained the "age which you, upon consideration, may fix for his majority, the territory "shall continue to be governed in his name upon the same principles and "under the same regulations as at the present time. Upon his reaching that "age, or at an earlier period, if you should think it desirable, it will be the "duty of the British Government before confiding to him the administration "of the whole or any portion of the State, to enter into an arrangement with "him, for the purpose of adequately providing for the maintenance of a sys- "tem of Government, well adapted to the wants and interests of the people."

"7. As regards the rights and interests of the British Government, it is "sufficient now to point out that, as the cost of supporting troops has largely "increased since the date of the subsidiary Treaty of 1799, it will obviously "be necessary that the terms of that Treaty should be revised, and some ad- "dition made to the subsidy. The great increase which has taken place in the "resources of Mysore since 1799, and more especially since the assumption of "the Government by Lord W. Bentinck, will prevent such addition being felt "as an undue burden. The precise terms of the revision may be left to be "settled when the young prince is put in possession of the administration."

128. The young prince was adopted by His Highness in accordance with Hindu rites on the 18th June 1865, when he was 2½ years of age, and bears the name of "Chamrajendra Wuddayur Bahadoor." He is the third son of the late Chicka Kristna Urs, and belongs to the Bettada-Kôtay branch of the Royal Family of Mysore.

Section VII.

MILITARY.

Strength of Local Force.

129. The following table gives the strength of the local troops, maintained in this Province throughout the past year :—

Regiments.	Officers.		Rank and File, &c.	Total.	Head Quarters.
	Commissioned.	Non Commissioned.			
Silladar or Cavalry.					
1st Regiment ...	7	43	257	307	Shemogah.
2nd do.	7	41	282	330	Toomkoor.
3rd do.	7	42	277	326	Colar.
4th do.	7	43	271	321	Bangalore.
5th do.	8	43	293	344	Chituldroog.
6th do.	8	43	274	325	Hassan.
7th do.	8	43	274	325	Mysore.
Total...	52	298	1,928	2,278	
Barr or Infantry.					
1st Regiment ...	23	71	550	644	Toomkoor.
2nd do.	23	69	556	648	Mysore.
3rd do.	22	71	548	641	Bangalore.
4th do.	23	70	541	634	Shemogah.
Total ...	91	281	2,195	2,567	

Proportion of castes.

130 The proportion, in which the several castes are distributed, is given below:—

Castes.	Native Officers.	Non Commissioned officers.	Silladars and Sepoys, &c.	Trumpeters & Drummers	Total.
Silladar Cavalry.					
Christians	0	0	3	2	5
Mussulmans	21	147	1,020	0	1,188
Brahmins and Rajpoots .	14	28	176	0	218
Mahrattas	13	71	734	0	818
Gentoos	1	0	1	0	2
Other castes	3	5	27	12	47
					2,278
Barr or Infantry.					
Christians	0	4	67	63	134
Mussulmans	68	193	1,441	0	1,702
Brahmins and Rajpoots .	11	17	115	0	143
Mahrattas	2	23	106	0	131
Gentoos	2	7	34	0	43
Other castes	8	37	352	17	414
					2,567

Accession No. 1412
Date

131. During the year, 79 horses and 78 mares have been enlisted. The reason for this small number is that many men, whose horses had been rejected, have not replaced them from want of means, and have consequently been struck off the strength of the force.

Enlistments during the year.

132. Stallions for the improvement of the local breed are maintained at the expense of Government, and distributed proportionately to each regiment of cavalry. 24 or nearly two thirds of the stallions are Arabs, and the remaining 9 are composed of English, Cape and Australian horses. Many of the stallions are reputed to be old, and steps are being taken to replace them.

Stallions.

133. The number of foals dropped during the year was 62, of which 27 were colts and 35 fillies.

Return of foals.

134. It was noticed in last year's report that the strength of the Silladars was short of the complement by 150 men. In the past year the vacancies amounted to 274, which is nearly equal to the strength of a Silladar Regiment. Advantage has since been taken of this circumstance to disband one Regiment, the cost of which has been made available in raising the pay of the men of the other six Regiments.

Strength of the Silladars.

135. In addition to those which have been already constructed at Bangalore, stables and lines are being built on a uniform plan at Mysore, and these buildings will be gradually extended, as funds become available, to the other stations. Lines for the Infantry Regiments are also in course of erection at Bangalore, Hassan, Chickmoogloor, and Chituldroog.

Buildings.

136. The cost of the local force for 1866—67 was Rs. 10,63,391, of which Rs. 7,84,370 was assigned to the Cavalry and Rs. 2,79,021 to the Infantry.

Cost.

Mysore Cantonment.

137. Owing to a severe outbreak of fever among the troops at the new Cantonment near Mysore, the 21st Regiment N. I., was withdrawn in the month of November last, and returned to its former station at the French Rocks.

138. Although much sickness had at one time prevailed both in the 6th Regiment N. I., and subsequently in the 21st Regiment on their first occupation of the Cantonment, it was hoped that the active measures taken to neutralize the ill effects arising from a somewhat exposed situation, by well devised conservancy arrangements, and by planting avenues and clumps of trees, would have mitigated, if not wholly removed, the causes of unhealthiness.

139. The site had in the first instance been selected with much care, and after the symptoms of sickness manifested themselves, every effort had been made to trace the evil to its source, but without definite result. The lines constructed at the expense of the Mysore State provided accommodation superior probably to that existing at any other station for native troops, and in respect to water supply and means of effective drainage, the site presented advantages which had been fully utilised under the direction of experienced medical officers. In spite, however, of every favorable circumstance, the sickness which had almost disappeared at the period (August) in last year, broke out afresh in November, and during the first 16 days of that month, there were as many as 272 admissions into hospital.

140. On the report of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, who visited the station at this time, and who observed indications of a rapid increase of the malady, it was determined by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of the Madras Government, to withdraw the Regiment temporarily to the French Rocks Cantonment, which was accordingly re-occupied on the 24th November.

141. The question of abandoning the Mysore Cantonment finally has been under consideration, but it may be remarked, that the political reasons which led to the removal of the troops from the French Rocks to a station in the immediate vicinity of Mysore, have been divested of much importance, now that it has been resolved by Her Majesty's Government to perpetuate the Mysore dynasty in the person of His Highness' adopted son.

Section VIII.

FINANCE.

142. The accounts of the province for the year 1866—67 embrace the transactions of 11 months only, from May to March, agreeably to the orders of the Government of India directing that the financial year should thenceforward be reckoned from 1st April.

143. It will be observed from the abstract of receipts and disbursements in the appendix that, while the gross revenue under all heads amounted to Rs. 92,20,079, the expenditure aggregated Rs. 98,10,931, indicating a deficit on the 11 months accounts of Rs. 5,90,852. If, however, the excep-

Expenditure on Public Works in excess of the ordinary Budget grant for 11 months...	5,33,373	
Payments on account of the Maha Rajah's debts	19,222	
Grants to famine relief funds, &c.	41,602	
	5,94,197	

tional charges shewn in the margin, which are not considered to be defrayable from the current income of the province, but from its accumulated cash balances, be excluded from the comparison, a small surplus appears of Rs. 3,345.

144. Taking into account the receipts and charges of April 1867, we have the following figures for the past 5 years :—

	Receipts.	*Disbursements.*	*Surplus.*
1862—63	97,09,000	90,94,000	6,15,000
1863—64	1,01,78,000	98,31,000	3,47,000
1864—65	1,04,97,000	1,00,36,000	4,61,000
1865—66	1,09,16,000	1,01,22,000	7,94,000
1866—67 (May to April)	1,02,79,000	99,87,000	2,92,000

145. The year just past thus appears to disadvantage in its financial results contrasted either with 1864—65, or 1865—66, but it may be observed that in 1865—66, about 6 lacs of arrears were collected under the head of Land Revenue alone, in excess of the current demand, and having regard to the wide spread drought which visited the province during the first half of 1866—67, and its effect on every description of taxable produce, a considerable falling off in the income of the year was to be anticipated. Compared however with the *estimates* of the year for 12 months ending 30th April which aggregated Rs. 1,03,65,778, the actual realization of 1,02,79,499 may be deemed satisfactory. On the other hand, the actual expenditure for the 12 months was nearly 3 lacs rupees less than the estimates.

RECEIPTS.
Land Revenue.

146. Proceeding to details, a statement of which is annexed, it is to be observed that the estimates of Land Revenue for the 12 months amounted to Rs. 71,38,520, while the actual collections were Rs. 74,07,612. In the previous year 1865—66 they were 77,25,761. The falling off was largest in the district of Colar Rs. 2,50,000. In Chituldroog it was 1,00,000, in Mysore 55,000, Shemogah 50,000, and Cudoor 30,000 : and it is attributable, partly to the exceptional character of the season, and partly to the conversion of lands from the "buttye" tenure into money assessments. Bangalore shews an improvement of Rs. 96,000, Toomkoor 32,000, Hassan 58,000. The decrease in Colar was however more apparent than real, owing to the collection of arrears amounting to nearly 2 lacs in the year 1865—66.

Comparative Statement of estimated and actual Receipts from 1st May 1866 to 30th April 1867.

	HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Estimates. 1866—67 May to April.	Estimates. 1866—67 Revised May to March.	Actuals 1866—67 to 31st March.	Receipts for April 1867.	Total from May to April 1867.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
I.	Land Revenue. Land Revenue.	71,38,520	64,02,000	66,56,779	7,50,833	74,07,612	2,54,779	0
	Customs (exclusive of Octroi)...	8,82,690	8,36,000	5,67,341	93,442	6,60,783	0	2,68,659
III.	Forests.	3,93,348	3,22,000	2,66,021	15,888	2,81,909	0	55,979
IV.	Abkari.	9,51,240	9,13,500	8,47,964	94,756	9,42,720	0	65,536
V.	Assessed Taxes (exclusive of Plough Tax). ...	3,81,640	3,83,400	3,30,047	47,271	3,77,318	0	53,353
VII.	Salt.	17,870	12,500	8,480	4,465	12,945	0	4,020
IX.	Stamps.	2,84,940	2,61,600	2,78,381	25,148	3,03,529	16,781	0
X.	Mint.	15,750	0	0	0	0	0	0
XI.	Post Office.	32,620	34,600	36,308	3,408	39,716	1,708	0
XIII.	Law and Justice.	1,12,720	88,000	88,134	8,427	96,561	134	0
XIV.	Police.	9,590	5,200	3,272	139	3,411	0	1,928
XVI.	Education.	19,000	14,200	16,465	1,969	18,434	2,265	0
XVIII.	Miscellaneous.	66,520	63,500	68,504	7,509	76,013	5,004	0
XIX.	A. Military Local Force.	23,230	8,500	9,793	2,060	11,853	1,293	0
	B. Public Works Department.	36,100	73,000	42,590	4,105	46,695	0	30,410
	Total.....	1,03,65,778	94,18,000	92,20,079	10,59,420	1,02,79,499	2,81,964	4,79,885

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Comparative Statement of estimated and actual Disbursements from 1st May 1866 to 30th April 1867.

No.	HEADS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	Estimates. 1866—67 May to April.	Estimates. 1866—67 revised May to March.	Actuals 1866—67 to 31st March.	Disbursements for April 1867.	Total from May to April 1867.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
3	Refunds.	12,860	30,000	26,316	769	27,085	0	3,684
4	Land Revenue including Sayer Customs, &c.							
	Land Revenue	7,33,087	6,65,000	6,49,382	59,928	7,09,310	0	15,618
	Sayer Customs....	58,953	47,000	41,751	3,722	45,473	0	5,249
	Revenue Survey.	1,38,500	1,27,000	94,643	12,607	1,07,250	0	32,357
	Inam Commission.	0	22,000	15,295	3,533	18,828	0	6,705
	Miscellaneous (exclusive of Octroi and Plough Tax.)	12,350	1,56,000	4,465	430	4,895	0	1,51,535
5	Forests.							
	Conservancy and Working.	78,050	66,295	32,166	4,816	36,982	0	34,129
	Establishments....	71,286	60,172	53,823	5,689	59,512	0	6,349
6	Abkari.	20,638	19,000	17,846	1,530	19,376	0	1,154
7	Assessed Taxes.	860	830	827	30	857	0	3
11	Stamps.	19,337	17,200	14,677	1,307	15,984	0	2,523
12	Mint.	17,000	17,000	0	0	0	0	17,000
13	Post Office.	1,57,298	1,36,700	1,12,537	9,541	1,22,078	0	24,163
16	Administration and Public Departments.							
	Public Offices.	3,11,429	2,80,000	2,71,760	23,821	2,95,581	0	8,240
	Maha Rajah's Stipend.	3,50,000	3,20,833	3,20,833	29,167	3,50,000	0	0
	Do ⅓ Share....	8,35,000	7,91,470	7,45,206	0	7,45,206	0	46,264
17	Law and Justice.							
	Courts, &c.	9,41,526	8,75,000	8,30,493	75,314	9,05,807	0	44,507
	Jails.	1,53,157	1,75,000	2,19,945	17,186	2,37,131	44,945	0
	Registration of Assurances.	23,700	21,000	15,996	900	16,896	0	5,004
18	Police.							
	Cantonment and Towns.	67,722	66,000	65,478	6,241	71,719	0	522
	Talooks.	4,51,272	4,12,000	3,83,664	32,700	4,16 364	0	28,336
	Miscellaneous.	18,255	18,000	8,270	0	8,270	0	9,730
20	Education, Science and Art.							
	Education	1,62,000	1,26,000	1,20,203	9,640	1,29,843	0	5,797
	Public Gardens....	10,140	6,300	10,455	687	11,142	4,155	0
	Museum	1,500	1,000	1,666	176	1,842	666	0
	Cinchona plantations, &c.	0	6,000	1,866	0	1,866	0	4,134

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Comparative Statement of estimated and actual Disbursements from 1st May 1866 to 30th April 1867—Continued.

No.	HEADS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	Estimates. 1866—67 May to April.	Estimates. 1866—67 revised May to March.	Actuals 1866—67 to 31st March	Disbursements for April 1867.	Total from May to April 1867.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
22	Medical Service.							
	Medical Establishment.	60,247	50,000	53,898	4,051	57,949	3,898	0
	Vaccine Do.	11,654	10,000	9,935	1,014	10,949	0	65
23	Stationery and Printing.							
	Printing Establishment, &c.	21,458	20,000	19,290	1,426	20,716	0	710
	Europe Stationery.	14,000	15,000	19,923	0	19,923	4,923	0
25	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	24,50,000	22,46,000	22,45,833	2,04,167	21,50,000	0	167
	Subsidy to British Government.	50,000	50,000	50,000	0	50,000	0	0
	Seringapatam quit rent.	77,953	74,700	72,742	5,578	78,320	0	1,258
	Political Pensions.							
	Endowments of Religious and charitable Institutions.	2,76,814	2,50,000	2,43,502	22,855	2,66,357	0	6,498
26	Miscellaneous.							
	Travellers' bungalow establishment, &c. ...	26,552	24,300	20,899	1,665	22,564	0	3,401
	Other items including Famine relief grants Rupees 41,602 in actuals for 31st March. ...	60,108	80,500	1,10,743	3,137	1,13,880	30,243	0
27	Superannuation retired & compassionate allowances.							
	Service Pensions.	37,642	42,000	38,085	4,099	42,184	0	3,915
	Charitable allowances and gratuities, &c. ...	31,155	29,500	27,796	2,138	29,934	0	1,704
	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	28,107	30,000	27,835	2,058	29,893	0	2,165
28	A. Mysore Local Force.	11,00,809	10,10,000	9,72,513	82,269	10,54,781	0	37,487
	B. Public Works Department.							
	Letters of credit. ... ... }	14,50,000	15,05,000	16,22,246 } 16,128 }	1,41,111	19,63,387 16,128	3,33,374	0
	Other Payments. ... ... }							
	Total.....	1,03,42,419	98,99,100	98,10,931	7,75,331	1,05,86,262	4,22 204	5,10,373

147. The Sayer collections for the 12 months were Rs. 6,60,783, and shew a decline whether compared with the Budget estimate of 1866—67 (Rs. 8,82,690) or the realizations of 1865—66 (Rs. 8,88,699) when the same tariff was in operation, except as regards pepper and raw silk, the abolition of the duty on which articles would account for only a small portion. The decrease appears mainly under the head of Sooparee or betelnut, in the district of Toomkoor to the extent of 10,000 Rs., Shemogah 1,10,000 Rs., and Chituldroog 25,000 Rs. Tobacco likewise produced less by 26,000 in Cudoor, 3,000 in Chituldroog, 4,000 in Mysore, and 20,000 in Hassan. This result, as well as a falling off in the Sayer on cocoanuts, is attributed to the drought; and that on piece goods to the consequent distress which prevailed among all classes of natives.

Sayer Customs.

148. The gross revenue of 1865—66 was Rs. 3,42,958, that for the 12 months of 1866—67 was estimated at 3,93,348, but the realizations amounted to Rs. 2,81,909 thus:—

Forests.

	Estimated. 1866—67.	Realized. 1866—67.
Sale of timber and sandalwood at depôts.	2,90,300	1,71,202
Miscellaneous forest produce.	1,03,048	1,10,707

The decline in the revenue of this department is due to a fall in prices of timber and sandalwood, and the postponement of sales.

149. The Budget estimate under the head of Abkari for the 12 months of 1866—67, was Rs. 9,51,240, and the actual collections nearly equalled it, amounting to Rs. 9,42,720; but compared with the collections of 1865—66 (Rs. 10,01,944) there is a net decrease of 59,000 Rs., which appears mainly in the duty on arrack realized in the Bangalore District, an item which has called for special enquiry. Toddy produced much the same as in the previous year, the deficiency in some districts, Bangalore, Colar, and the Nugur Division, where the drought was especially severe, being made up by improved collections in Toomkoor and Hassan.

Abkari.

150. The estimate under this head for 12 months of 1866—67 was Rs. 4,74,840; the actual collections were Rs. 4,74,291, shewing an improvement of 7,000 Rs. over 1865—66.

Assessed Taxes.

151. Shews a falling off of Rs. 2,000 in the 12 months of 1866—67 compared with 1865—66, and of 5,000 compared with the estimates for the year.

Salt.

Stamps.

152. Produced Rs. 3,03,529 though estimated for the 12 months at Rs. 2,84,940. The stamp revenue has shewn a progressive increase for several years past, having been Rs. 1,57,446 in 1863—64, Rs. 2,41,368 in 1864—65, and Rs. 2,61,582 in 1865—66.

Post Office.

153. Postage collections, &c., amounted to Rs. 39,716, against an estimate of Rs. 32,620 for the 12 months, and were also in excess of the collections of 1865—66 by Rs. 2,500.

Law & Justice and Police.

154. The receipts under these heads are fluctuating in amount, and can only be approximated in the estimates. The fees, fines, &c., in the Civil and Magisterial departments, and the jail receipts taken together, nearly equalled the estimates Rs. 88,720.

The receipts of the Registration department were greatly over-rated in 1866—67 at Rs. 24,000. They produced Rs. 11,456 only, but it is satisfactory to note that the expenditure for the same period was only Rs. 5,500 in excess, which was entirely on account of special charges incurred for fire-proof boxes, and other articles required to give effect to the provisions of the Act.

Education, Science and Art.

155. Estimates 19,000, actuals 18,434 for the 12 months.

Miscellaneous.

156. Estimates Rs. 66,520; actuals 76,013, including Rs. 10,538 on account of unclaimed deposits.

Military.

157. Estimates 23,230; actuals 11,853.

Public Works Department

158. Estimates 36,100; actuals 46,695.

Disbursements.

159. The Budget of expenditure for 1866—67 which was framed for the 12 months, May to April, was reduced in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, by eliminating the probable expenditure of the month of April, in order to suit the altered official year ending 31st March 1867, agreeably to which the accounts in the appendix have been framed. The results of the month of April 1867 being, however, available, it will be satisfactory to review the expenditure for the 12 months up to 30th April 1867, in comparison with the original Budget, which was for the same period. It was framed on a basis of Rs. 1,03,42,419, exclusive of Octroi and Plough Tax collections assigned to Local Funds, which appeared on the receipt as well as the disbursement side. The actual expenditure for the 12 months aggregated Rs. 1,05,86,262 or Rs. 2,43,843 in excess of the estimates, chiefly in consequence of the expenditure on Public Works being Rs. 5,29,515 more

than the provision made for it in the Civil Budget, in which Rs. 14,50,000 only were entered, as the portion chargeable to the income of the year and to the Maha Rajah's share account of the revenue. Excluding the extra outlay on Public Works which was defrayable out of the cash balances, the total disbursements compared with the Budget shew a saving on the whole amounting to Rs. 2,90,071. The details are as follow :—

Re-funds.

160. The original grant under all heads of refunds was Rs. 12,860, but in the course of the year it became necessary to repay certain land revenue collections made at the former rates of assessment, which were found to be in excess of those recently fixed by the revenue survey, in two talooks of the Chituldroog District. The actual outlay on this account was Rs. 14,004, and against Sayer, Forests, Abkari, Stamps, &c., Rs. 12,311.

Land Revenue.

161. This head comprising the expenditure on the ordinary revenue establishments was less than the grant by Rs. 23,777, a saving which more than met the unprovided outlay on account of the Inam Commission (Rs. 18,828) which was formed late in the year.

Sayer Customs.

162. Grant Rs. 58,953; outlay Rs. 45,473.

Revenue Survey.

163. Grant Rs. 1,38,500; adjusted outlay Rs. 1,07,250: outstanding advances on 31st March 1867 Rs. 39,798. The outstandings at the close of 1865—66 amounted to Rs. 43,058.

Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

164. This grant includes the amount allotted to local funds from the Octroi and Plough Tax collections Rs. 1,72,020, and a sum of Rs. 12,350, for sundry charges not classed under the other sub-divisions of "Land Revenue." The former is a per contra entry, and will be noticed under "Local Funds." The expenditure against the grant of Rs. 12,350 was Rs. 4,895 only.

Forests.

165. Rs. 78,050, were provided for forest working expenses, but the actual outlay was Rs. 36,982. The cost of fixed establishments also shews a saving of Rs. 11,774 on a grant of Rs. 71,286, chiefly in travelling and contingent charges.

Abkari.

166. Grant Rs. 20,638; outlay Rs. 19,378.

Assessed Taxes (Mohaturpha.)

167. Grant Rs. 860; outlay Rs. 857.

Stamps.

168. Grant Rs. 19,337; outlay Rs. 15,984; the saving was almost entirely in contingent charges of the Head Quarter's Stamp Office.

169. Rs. 17,000 were provided as the probable cost of mutilating and selling as metal 50,000 Rs. worth of Mysore copper coins, and obtaining the same value of British copper coins from the mint. The operation was, however, deferred, the existing stock of British copper coins having been found sufficient for the requirements of the province for the year. The grant has lapsed.

Mint.

170. Grant Rs. 1,57,298; outlay 1,22,078. The saving was in the provision for increased pay to runners, which has been only partially allowed, and in the cost of new anchè houses.

Post Office.

171. This head comprises two principal items of charge, 1st the cost of the Commissioner's Head Quarter's offices, the grant for which was 3,11,429, while the actual outlay was 2,95,581; and 2nd the Maha Rajah's fixed stipend and His Highness' fifth share of the revenue. The grant for the two latter was Rs. 8,35,000, but computed on the receipts and charges of the 11 months, they actually amounted to Rs. 7,45,206. The Maha Rajah's account is made up annually; and had the receipts and charges of the month of April been included, His Highness' share would have been Rs. 1,37,966 more.

Administration, and Public Departments.

172. The grant under this head for courts was Rs. 9,41,526, the actual outlay Rs. 9,05,807. The grant for jails was Rs. 1,53,157, but in consequence of the famine which seriously enhanced the cost of provisions, while it tended to increase the number of prisoners, the expenditure was Rs. 2,37,131. The third sub-division of this head was a grant of Rs. 23,700 for the new Registration department, the total cost of which was however Rs. 16,896. Under all heads the grant in aggregate was Rs. 11,18,383 and the outlay 11,59,834, or an excess of Rs. 41,451.

Law and Justice.

173. Grant Rs. 5,37,249; outlay Rs. 4,96,352. The saving was almost entirely under the head of Talook Police, arising from vacancies and casualties.

Police.

174. The grant was 1,62,000 including Rs. 25,000 for new school buildings which were eventually provided by the Public Works Department. The net provision for school establishments, &c., was thus:— Rs. 1,57,000, while the outlay was Rs. 1,29,843, the saving being mainly under the head of District Schools, which were provided for in the Budget, but not established during the year.

Education.

175. Grant Rs. 11,640. The public gardens at Bangalore, which are classed under this head, cost Rs. 11,142 or Rs. 1,000 in excess of the Budget grant, while the Museum at Bangalore cost Rs. 1,842, against a grant of Rs. 1,500. In addition to these items the experimental chinchona plantation on the Bababooden Hills, which was not provided for in the Budget but by a supplemental grant of Rs. 11,300, cost Rs. 8,366, including the purchase money of Rs. 6,500

Science and Arts.

Medical services.

176. Grant Rs. 71,901; outlay Rs. 67,898.

177. The amount provided in the Budget for stationery was Rs. 14,000, but the actual cost amounted to Rs. 19,923, owing to the unforeseen requirements which sprung up on account of the various public departments. For "printing" the grant was Rs. 21,458, the outlay Rs. 20,716.

Stationery and Printing.

178. The two first items of this head are the Mysore subsidy, and the quit rent paid to the British Government by Mysore for the Island of Seringapatam, together Rs. 25,00,000 per annum which were duly estimated and disbursed. For political pensions Rs. 77,953 were provided, but the outlay was Rs. 78,320, the excess being due to some arrears. The actual charges on account of endowments to religious and charitable institutions were Rs. 10,457 less than the grant.

Allowances and assignments under Treaties and Engagements.

179. The total grant was Rs. 86,660, the outlay Rs. 1,36,403 or about Rs. 50,000 more. The principal items of expenditure not provided for were the following, which were specially sanctioned by the Government of India amounting to Rs. 60,823.

Miscellaneous.

Donations to Famine Relief funds..	..	Rs. 18,178
,, to menial servants ...	..	.. 23,423
Payments on account of the Maha Rajah's debts		.. 19,222

180. The superannuation or service pensions amounted to Rs. 42,184 or Rs. 4,542 in excess of the grant owing to certain pensions being sanctioned after the Budget was framed. Charitable allowances and gratuities, cost Rs. 1,221 less than the grant. Hospitals and Dispensaries Rs. 1,786 more, in consequence of the increased cost of dieting patients during the famine.

Superannuations, retired and compassionate allowances.

181. The grant was Rs. 11,00,809, the charge Rs. 10,54,781, a saving which accrued from vacancies in the subordinate ranks of the force after allotting Rs. 20,487 for the construction of barracks &c., out of such savings.

Mysore Local Force.

182. As already observed, the expenditure from the Treasury under this head was Rs. 5,29,515, more than the amount (Rs. 14,50,000) provided in the civil Budget. The former was, however, duly sanctioned by the Government of India in the Public Works Budget, and was considerably within the aggregate grant.

Public Works Department.

183. The revenues and charges having been reviewed, it remains to notice the transactions under the head of Public Debt, as shewn in the 11 months' accounts for 1866—67.

Public Debt.

184. The receipts Rs. 1,14,609—13—5 represent the interest realized on the invested capital of this fund. The charges against it amounted to Rs. 2,74,800—14—5, of which Rs. 91,300—14—5 was paid for a Government Promissory Note of the 4 per cent loan for 1 lac, purchased through the Bank of Madras and added to the capital of the fund, while Rs. 1,83,500 was disbursed to the Maha Rajah as a grant under the orders of the Government of India, in consideration of the large outlay which His Highness incurred for the support of his dependents during this year of scarcity. The balance remaining at credit of the fund on 31st March 1867 was in cash Rs. 77,985—6—11, and Government securities of the 4 per cent loan, of the nominal value of Rs. 31,23,300.

LOCAL FUNDS.
Mysore Trust Fund.

185. The amount realized at the Public Treasuries on account of Octroi and other cesses belonging to these funds was Rs. 1,20,446—14—6. The amount disbursed to the Municipalities was Rs. 1,29,435—13—4, leaving a balance at their credit in the Treasury on 31st March 1867 of Rs. 28,510-13-2.

Municipal Funds.

186. The receipts at the Treasuries amounted to Rs. 1,10,585—1—6, the disbursements to Rs. 1,95,312—14—5, the excess expenditure having been incurred on numerous district roads to afford employment to the able bodied poor during the famine. The balance at credit of these funds in the Treasury was on 31st March 1867, Rs. 1,70,541—1—10½.

District or Plough Tax Funds.

187. The amount received at the Treasury was Rs. 13,653—6—2, while the payments on account of the fund were Rs. 2,715—11—10, balance at credit on 31st March 1867, Rs. 13,326—3—3.

Central and Mysore Jail Manufacture Fund.

188. The receipts Rs. 8,357—3—7 represent savings from the endowments of Hindu and Mahommedan religious institutions, temporarily carried to their credit. The disbursements amounted to Rs. 5,438—5—4. Balance at credit on 31st March 1867 Rs. 19,359—4—10.

Moozroi fund.

189. Receipts Rs. 8,741—7—2, disbursements Rs. 12,112—3—5. Balance at credit on 31st March 1867 Rs. 2,495—0—2.

Bullock Dawk fund.

This fund owes its origin to the practice of posting bullocks for the convenience of travellers through the Mysore country.

190. These alienations from the revenue are of the nature of Enams. The sums brought to credit amounted to Rs. 35,171—1, the disbursements to Rs. 49,612—14—4. The balance remaining at credit on 31st March 1867 was Rs. 15,891—14—9.

Allowances deducted from Sayer and other collections.

191. Credits Rs. 425; debits Rs. 555; amount at debit of this head on 31st March 1867 Rs. 3,997.

Permanent advance fund.

192. Receipts 4,11,326—5—8. Repayments 4,57,482—11½; balance on 31st March 1867 Rs. 1,90,464, against Rs. 2,36,620 on 30th April 1866.

Deposits.

193. The following figures exhibit the sums standing against this head on 31st March 1867:—

Advances recoverable.

COMMISSIONER'S TREASURY.

Advances for equipments of the local force, value recoverable on issue to the men	50,969	0	1
Advance to the Bangalore Cantonment Municipality (since re-paid)	4,847	6	8
Clothing, &c., of the Bangalore Police awaiting completion of the clothing	4,595	12	0
Remitted to England for medical stores and adjusted on their arrival	4,852	1	0
Do. for English Stationery since adjusted	20,645	2	6
Do. for Jubbulpore tents on public account (since adjusted)...	11,895	0	0
Advance of pay to 4 Ressalas of Local Horse proceeding on duty (since adjusted)	5,018	5	11

DISTRICT TREASURIES.

Jail rations, clothing and other charges subject to Audit	6,735	2	3
Cost of usual supplies to the Rajah's establishments awaiting His Highness' approval	1,006	2	0
Elephant Kraal, half cost, since recovered from Madras Govt. ...	2,671	7	9
Old balances of 1862—63 in Mysore District	2,528	12	7
Do. in Shimoga	5,292	1	1
Current advances subject to adjustment in ordinary course ...	24,148	12	5
	1,45,205	2	3

194. Disbursed 41,152—12—4, adjusted Rs. 32,703—1—11, balance outstanding on 31st March 1867 Rs. 19,786—4—5.

Forest advances.

195. Disbursed 1,11,676—8—3; adjusted 1,14,936—15—2; balance outstanding on 31st March 1867 Rs. 39,797—14—4.

Revenue Survey advances.

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Recoverable boundary mark advances.

196. Disbursed Rs. 63,665—1—10; recovered from ryots Rs. 38,118—6—8; outstanding 31st March 1867 Rs. 92,906—14—11.

Her Majesty's Treasury, Bangalore.

197. The payments on account of Her Majesty's Government amounted to Rs. 7,53,734—0—0, the receipts to Rs. 7,59,228—8—8. The difference was adjusted in 1867—68.

Currency Notes.

198. The transactions in currency notes were as follows:—

	Madras Notes	Bombay Notes.
Balance 1st May 1866....	7,08,500	90,160
Received from Madras Bank in exchange for cash	3,50,000	...
" at the Commissioner's and the district Treasuries as remittances from each other...	4,82,000	38,000
" by district Treasuries from talook Treasuries as remittances	2,36,080	1,510
" from the public in payment of demands ...	21,200	820
" from the public in exchange for cash ...	1,96,350	1,590
Total received in Treasuries ...	12,85,630	41,920
Issued as remittances between the Commissioner's and district Treasuries	4,82,000	38,000
" from district to talook Treasuries as remittances	1,15,200	12,530
" to the public in payment of demands ...	1,56,900	560
" Do. in exchange for cash	9,09,160	31,070
Total issued.....	16,63,260	82,160
Balance on 31st March 1867...	3,30,870	49,920

Inspections.

199. During the year under review, the district officers made their usual annual inspection of the talook Treasuries agreeably to instruction from the Deputy Accountant General, and their reports tend to shew that the accounts are generally well understood and the Treasury establishments in fair working order. In addition to this check, the district Treasury officers were called upon to report on the capabilities of the Nugdigoomastahs or accountants of talooks, whose annual increase of pay depends on the manner in which they conduct their duties. Of the 85 goomastahs, there being 3 for the Mysore Talook and one for every other, 73 were reported as efficient and having served the prescribed time received the increase of pay, 11 were pronounced unqualified, and 1 had not completed the required service.

200. The accounts of the province for the year ending 31st March 1867 were closed on the 22nd May 1867, that is, a month and 22 days after its expiration, and about a fortnight sooner than the accounts of the previous year.

Section IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. POPULATION.

201. The population of the province for the past year has been computed at 3,900,735, shewing a decrease of 14,986 or 38 per cent as compared with the returns of the preceding year. This decrease has occurred almost entirely in the single Division of Nugur, where the effects of the famine were most intensely felt, and disease often completed the work which the dearth had begun. In the Ashtagram Division, the population has been almost stationary, and in the Nundidroog Division, there has been a slight increase in number. These statistics are, however, prepared through the ordinary agency of the revenue officers, and do not therefore admit of a close analysis. The broad conclusion to be drawn from them is, that the population of the country has not advanced during the past year.

202. The details of the population for each division are subjoined:—

DIVISIONS.	Square miles.	Europeans & East Indians.	Mahomedans.		Hindoos, &c.		Total.			Population per Square Mile.
			Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Total.	
Nundidroog... ...	9,095	9,507	44,425	37,197	771,728	682,885	822,403	713,339	1,535,742	168
Ashtagram	7,345	3,999	25,647	23,032	678,786	575,086	706,552	599,998	1,306,550	177
Nugur...	10,563	796	22,340	19,614	545,562	470,131	568,363	490,080	1,058,443	100
										Average...
	27,003	14,302	92,412	79,843	1,996,076	1,728,102	2,097,318	1,803,417	3,900,735	144·45

203. From a comparison of the above return with the census which was, on the first occasion after the assumption of the country, taken in 1840—41, the population is shewn to have risen from 3,050,713 to 3,900,735, the increase within the period of 26 years being thus at the rate of 27 per cent, or 1·04 per annum. The ratio of increase of population during the first decade, viz., from 1840—41 to 1850—51 is found to have been as high as 13 per cent, while in the last decade extending from 1856—57 to 1866—67, it amounted to 8 per cent only—a result directly attributable to the constant emigration which has taken place of late years, to meet the demand for labor from the coffee growing districts of Coorg, Wynaud, &c. The rate of increase among the female population for the same period was 9 per cent.

204. A further examination of these statistics shows, that the ratio of increase since 1856, has been greater among the Mussulman population than among the Hindoos—that of the former being 13 per cent, and the latter 8 per cent.

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205. The proportion of population to the area over the whole province has, as a natural consequence of the falling off in numbers, been reduced during the past year to 144 per square mile. In 1856, the rate was 134 to the square mile. Comparing the rates for the several divisions, it will be seen that while the Nugur Division has an average population of 100 only per square mile, that of the Ashtagram Division is as high as 178 (nearly).

II. SANITARY STATISTICS.

Mortuary Returns

206. The subjoined table exhibits in an abstract form, the ratio of deaths to population in the several divisions and districts of this province.

		Rate of mortality per thousand.						
		Small Pox.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Cholera.	Other diseases.	Total from all diseases.	Accidental and violent deaths.	Grand total from all causes.
Divisions.	Nundidoog	·23	·45	5·98	4·89	11·55	·37	11·92
	Ashtagram	·55	1·99	2·08	8·62	12·45	·15	12·60
	Nugur	·25	·49	6·45	5·56	12·75	·14	12·89
Districts.	Mysore	·65	1·35	2·24	7·67	11·91	·13	12·04
	Hassan	·44	1·002	1·9	9·73	13·072	·17	13·242
	Colar	·32	·73	4·67	6·67	12·39	·27	12·66
	Chituldroog	·304	·07	12·7	3·76	16·834	·13	16·964
	Shemoga	·3	·88	3·02	8·41	12·61	·19	12·80
	Bangalore ... exclusive of Cantonment	·22	·23	2·5	3·8	6·75	·37	7·12
	Toomkoor	·15	·42	11·07	4·43	16·07	·44	16·51
	Cudoor	·07	·44	3·26	3·40	7·17	·06	7·23
	Cantonment of Bangalore	1·67	1·50	2·61	16·54	22·32	·44	22·76

Rates of mortality at various periods of life:—

At ages up to 20 years	..	4·39
Between 20 and 50 years	..	5·34
Above 50 years ..	..	2 86
		12·59 Death rate per 1,000 for the whole province.

Rate of mortality in the Province.

207. The total number of deaths from all causes is returned at 48,722, and if the population of the province be correctly estimated at 3,869,154, the death rate for the past year is found to be 12·5 per 1,000—a result which, notwithstanding the novelty of the system and the imperfect agency employed in the registry of deaths in the districts, cannot be regarded as very

wide of the truth. It is probable that the mortality is somewhat understated, but the error, it is apparent, is not so glaring as to cause any greater divergence in the figures shewn in the several division and district returns, than can be readily accounted for.

District Returns.

208. Adverting to the district returns, it appears that, exclusive of deaths resulting from violence or unnatural causes, the mortality has been the greatest in the Chitaldroog District of the Nugur Division, where famine and its attendant disease committed the severest ravages. The Toomkoor District which follows next in succession was similarly afflicted in its eastern talooks, while the Bangalore District, in which the returns from the Cantonment are not included, exhibits the lowest rate of mortality.

Bangalore Cantonment.

209. In the Bangalore Cantonment, the death rate is found to have been 22·76 per 1,000, as compared with 28 per 1,000 in the preceding year. The correctness of this estimate is contingent, however, on the accuracy of the returns of population, from which some portion of the poorest classes is believed to have been omitted at the last census; on the other hand, the registry of deaths, the returns of which are prepared through the agency of the military and municipal authorities respectively, has attained a fair degree of precision, and it may be therefore assumed that the rate of mortality shewn above, is to a great extent in excess of the reality.

Sanitary measures.

210. No special agency has as yet been organized for carrying out measures of sanitary reform throughout the province, and in the existing condition of the country, when the people have not learnt fully to appreciate the results derivable from the enforcement of sanitary regulations, it may be deemed premature to inaugurate at once a department of public health, the cost of which could not be defrayed without a large increase of local or municipal taxation. For several years past, however, the subject of sanitation has engaged much attention, and in the arrangements which have been made in the establishment of municipalities at all towns of any size or importance in the districts, the object of introducing sanitary improvements gradually and with the consent of the towns-people, whose interests and wishes have been represented by the appointment of the more influential persons among them as members of the committees, has been kept in view. The result of these measures has been already beneficial, and the condition of most of the large towns contrasts most favorably with their former state. Although the funds at the disposal of the municipal committees have been small, and have been obtained hitherto chiefly from the levy of octroi duties, aided, to some extent, by small assignments from the public revenues, the energy and in-

fluence of individual officers have in many cases, stimulated the people to interest themselves, and to assist in person as well as by purse, in the projected improvements. Conservancy and street drainage have received the first attention, and as funds have become available, the construction of markets, latrines, sewers and other works of local benefit has been proceeded with. Besides the direct advantage resulting from these measures, their effect is beneficial in gradually familiarising the minds of the people with the principles of sanitation, and thus paving the way to the introduction of sanitary regulations on a more extended scale.

Public Health.

211. As a consequence, beyond question, of the scarcity, and even famine, from which the province suffered, an unusual amount of sickness, arising apparently from scanty or deleterious food, prevailed throughout the past year. In the Toomkoor and Colar Districts of the Nundidroog Division, cholera was rife for several months of the year, and in the Nugur Division, the epidemic, which broke out in April and continued till the month of June, raged with great violence in various parts of the division. Fever set in with marked severity in November—an unusually late period of the year; and is estimated to have carried off 9275 persons, at the lowest computation. In the Ashtagram Division, fevers were more prevalent than in former years, and are said to have been more fatal. Cholera broke out later than usual, and is believed to have been imported by travellers from other infected localities of the province. In the town of Mysore itself, both cholera and small pox have prevailed to a great extent, and the sanitary condition of the town is said to have been far from satisfactory.

III. EMIGRATION.

French.

212. The returns obtained from the agent of emigrants at Pondicherry, exhibit a large increase in the number of emigrants, who have been recruited in the Mysore province, and shipped to French Colonies. In the two preceding years, viz., 1864—65, and 1865—66, the number of emigrants was 70 and 81 respectively. During the 11 months of the past year the number shipped from Pondicherry was 653, of whom 190 were women and 58 children. As no information is supplied on this point, it is presumed that none of the emigrants of former years, have returned to this country.

British.

213. During the past year 87 natives of Mysore have emigrated from Madras, to Mauritius and Natal. One emigrant only is reported to have returned within that period.

IV. AGRICULTURE.

Cotton.

214. The distress occasioned by the scarcity of food and high prices did not conduce to the extension of cotton cultivation, but the returns shew that, notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances, there was an actual increase, to the extent of 16,889 acres in comparison with the previous year in the area of land grown with cotton, chiefly of the indigenous species.

215. The details for the three Divisions are exhibited below :—

	Indigenous. Acres.	Foreign. Acres.	Total. Acres.
Nundidroog Division.	51	..	51
Ashtagram Division.	8,752	464	9,216
Nugur Division.	14,497	5,136	19,633
Total Acres.. ...	23,300	5,600	28,900

216. In 1862—63, the area under cotton was estimated at upwards of 46,000 acres ; at that time however a great stimulus had been given to the growth of the staple, not only by the high prices which then ruled in the Home Market, but by the special facilities afforded by Government in procuring and distributing large quantities of foreign seed, and in assigning land on moderate assessment to the ryots in the eastern talooks of the Nugur Division. The extent of land grown with foreign cotton alone in the Nugur Division was then 19,825 acres, but with the decline of high prices its cultivation has rapidly fallen into disfavor, and is now limited to an area of some 5,000 acres. On the other hand, indigenous cotton has held its ground, and from the last returns, shews a tendency to increase considerably. The precise cause of the preference evinced for country cotton is not explained, but it apparently arises in a great measure from the drawbacks incidental to the cultivation of the exotic plant, to which the climate and soil in some parts of the country are not well adapted. It has been remarked that the seed of foreign cotton "undergoes a naturalizing as well as climatizing effect," and it is probable that if pains were taken to obtain it only from those parts where the plant had been found to thrive best in the previous year, much of the difficulty that has attended its cultivation would be removed.

217. Notwithstanding the great abatement which has of late taken place in the demand, cotton still commands a high price in the local market, as will be seen from the subjoined statement taken from the returns of one district (Chituldroog).

	Rs.	As.		Rs.	
Indigenous—raw—from	1	8	to	3	per Maund of 28 lbs.
Do. cleaned from	2	0	to	3	Do.
Foreign— raw—from	6	0	to	8	Do.
Do. cleaned from	8	0	to	10	Do.

Cinchona.

218. The experiments which have been made during the past year in the introduction of cinchona cultivation into the province, have been attended with encouraging results.

219. At the instance of Lieut. Colonel Clerk, then Officiating Superintendent of the Nugur Division, a project was formed early in 1866 of forming a Government Cinchona Plantation at Kulhutty on the Bababooden Hills; the climate of which from their proximity to the Western Ghauts, and from their elevation ranging from 4,500 to 5,500 feet above sea level, appeared to be favorable to the growth of this plant. A piece of cleared forest land, lying in a well sheltered locality, and with a northerly aspect, was selected for the plantation, and a supply of 5,000 plants of the several species marginally noted, was obtained through the courtesy of the Madras Government, from the Government Gardens at Ootacamund. Though nearly 1,500 plants died on the journey, the remainder arrived in good condition and were planted out in pits measuring two feet square, and placed 6½ feet apart, during the month of August. The plants were exposed to much injury from the attacks of grubs, chiefly those of the common cockchafer and a sphinx moth, which were removed by hand picking; and they had a still more formidable enemy in the Sambar (Elk), which, but for the precautions taken in fencing off each plant, would have soon denuded the plantation. During the hot months of February and March, the plants which shewed signs of drooping, had to be watered daily. At the end of March, it was found that out of the total number of 3,570 plants put down in August, 2,995 had been successfully reared, and attained a height on an average of one foot. The casualties were fewest among the plants of the Succirubra species, which, from the luxuriant growth they exhibit, appear to thrive the best in that locality. The plants were sufficiently advanced to yield cuttings, for which a propagating house is being prepared.

C. Succirubra.
C. Condaminea.
C. Calisaya.

220. No attempt has been made to adopt the mossing system which has proved so successful in increasing the yield of alkaloids in the bark.

221. The successful issue of the experiment made on the Bababoodens, has led the Superintendent of Ashtagram Division (Major C. Elliot, C. B.) to recommend the formation of a Cinchona Plantation on the Belgeri-

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Rungum Hills, lying some 30 miles south of the town of Mysore. 2,000 plants of the Succirubra species have been obtained from Ootacamund and recently planted. The site of the plantation has been carefully selected, and means have been taken to irrigate it if necessary from a tank, so as to obviate the effects of drought from November to April, when the rainfall is deficient.

222. From the results reported by a Munzerabad coffee planter (Mr. R. K. Elliot), it would appear that the cinchona plant finds a more congenial climate in the region of the Western Ghauts than in localities situated more to the eastward, and thus removed from the full influence of the South West monsoon. The experiment was tried with the greatest success in an estate situated on the very margin of the ghauts, where the cinchona as well as the tea plant were found to attain a luxuriance of growth exceeding that exhibited on the Nílgherry Hills, and to thrive almost equally well whether planted in a rich soil and deeply sheltered valley, or in a poor soil on higher and more exposed ground.

223. Individual enterprise is, however, discouraged by the losses attending the removal of the young plants to long distances, and if the object of extending the cultivation of cinchona to the fever haunted districts of Munzerabad and Nugur, is to be promoted in an effectual manner, it will be necessary that propagating houses should be erected by Government at various localities in connection with the plantations now under formation. In the Nugur Division, measures have been taken to establish subsidiary plantations, from which it is proposed to distribute the plants gratuitously to all applicants.

224. While the mere decoction of the bark, which was used previous to the discovery of quinine, provides in itself an efficacious febrifuge, it is very desirable, as recently pointed out by Mr. Markham, that the alkaloids extracted from other ingredients of the bark, should be prepared in some cheap form, which would bring them within the reach of the poorest native families. A preparation of this nature exists in the form of *Quinium*, the manufacture of which consists chiefly in mixing slacked lime with the pounded bark, and adding afterwards strong spirits which are distilled off, leaving a residuum which contains all the febrifuge virtue of the bark. The process is stated by Mr. Markham to be so simple, that the medicine could be easily made up in district hospitals and dispensaries. Whether this or some other preparation of the bark should, on further investigation, be found to be the most useful substitute for Quinine, no doubt can exist as to the urgent necessity for making the benefits of this valuable febrifuge more accessible to the poorer classes of natives, than the expensive sulphates which are now procurable only from Europe.

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225. Reference was made in paras 246 and 247 of last year's administration Report to the measures which were initiated in the year 1865—66, with a view to introducing improvements in the cultivation of the mulberry, and in the quality of the silk produced in this province. As a result of those measures, and of the stimulus given by the establishment of Messrs. De Vecchj's Silk Filature Company at Kingeri near Bangalore, there has been a considerable increase in the area of land cultivated with mulberry, both in the Bangalore and Mysore Districts, where this cultivation is at present for the most part carried on.

Silk.

226. The effete condition of the mulberry trees first attracted the attention of Signor de Vecchj, who observed that owing to ignorance shewn in their treatment, they had degenerated, and retained but little of their original properties. Steps were accordingly taken to substitute for these a better growth obtained from cuttings and seed procured from Europe, &c. Large tracts of land are now seen planted with *Morus Sinensis* and *Morus Kerotite,* and the natives are said to be fully sensible of the improvement thus caused, both in the condition of the worms and in the quality of the silk. Messrs. De Vecchj & Co., have succeeded in growing standard trees of the two kinds known as *"Morus Alba,"* and *"Morus Nigra,"* in their estate at Kingeri. These trees produce 4 crops of leaf every year, and as they do not require irrigation, and the cost of production is consequently less, their cultivation might be extended with great advantage.

Mulberry.

227. The efforts made during the past year to introduce the foreign breeds of silk-worms has met as yet with only partial success, owing chiefly to the unfavorable character of the season. Of the two varieties of Japan Bombyx, which were tried, the one, acclimatized at Kingeri, failed largely from the above cause, while the "Cartoons" obtained from Japan direct have yielded a good supply, and have been eagerly taken up by the native breeders. Casualties arising from mismanagement have, however, been numerous, and it will be requisite, in order to maintain the stock, to obtain further supplies. The disease known as "Atrophy" which has proved so disastrous in Italy, has unfortunately made its appearance recently in this province, and it is deemed the more essential therefore that new breeds should be introduced, in order to replace those which have become infected.

Silk-Worm.

228. The beneficial effects of the improvements above adverted to, are shewn in the higher price which Mysore-produced silk now obtains in the European markets. The refuse of silk (chussun) heretofore set aside as worth

less, is now utilised in the manufacture of various articles of native dress, and has thus become an additional source of profit to the native weavers. The example of energy and enterprise set by Messrs. De Vecchj and Co. has undoubtedly had a most salutary effect, and has given a stimulus to this branch of industry, such as it has never before received in this province.

Carolina Paddy.

229. The experimental introduction of Carolina paddy has been attended with results which, though exhibited as yet on a small scale, demonstrate the practicability of extending its cultivation very largely in this province as elsewhere. A small supply of seed was obtained last year and distributed, as far as practicable, through the districts. From the reports of the Deputy Superintendents and of private individuals to whom the experiment was entrusted, it is evident that this cereal is in almost every respect superior to the best kinds of indigenous paddy; its yield is greater, amounting to 60 and 70 fold, while that of the best country paddy grown under the most favorable circumstances, does not exceed 40 fold; it is more productive in straw and the grain is larger, less brittle, and of reputedly superior flavor. The seed was sown in July and August, being first grown in a seed bed, from which it was transplanted after 3 or 4 weeks, and was reaped in December following. It received precisely the same treatment as ordinary paddy, though it has been found to require less water for its cultivation, and it is probable that the returns of yield would have been greater, but for the errors made in this respect.

V. TRADE RETURNS.

230. A statement shewing the quantity and value of the principal articles exported from or imported into the Mysore territories, will be found among the appendices. This statement has been compiled from the trade returns furnished from the several districts, and though in the absence of a special agency for registering the trade of the province, a great degree of accuracy cannot be looked for in these returns, they may be relied on as affording a fair approximation to the truth.

231. The principal exports from the province consisted of the following articles:—areca (betel) nut, chillies, cocoanut, coffee, horse gram, jaggery, opium, paddy (rice in husk), silk, sandalwood, earth salt, tamarind, tobacco, and hides.

232. The chief articles of import are:—metals (gold, silver, iron, steel, copper, brass, lead, and bell-metal), camphor, cocoanut-oil, cotton, and cotton

thread, indigo, pepper, rice, raggy, wheat, tobacco, piece goods, and cloths of all descriptions.

233. A comparison of the returns of the two past years shews that there has been a considerable decrease during last year, in the home produce of areca-nut, coffee, rice, raggy, wheat and dholl. The production of cotton has increased, but both the exports and imports of the article have much diminished. The imports of English piece goods appear to have fallen off largely. The following is a comparative statement of the estimated value of exports and imports, &c. for 1865—66 and 1866—67.

	Aggregate Value of Exports.	Aggregate Value of Imports.	Produced in the Province.
1865—66.	Rs. 1,85,30,781	2,54,83,988	4,82,27,310
1866—67.	„ 1,51,14,787	2,68,01,142	4,39,09,446
	Decrease in Exports	Rs. 34,15,994	
	Increase in Imports	„ 13,17,154	

VI. FORESTS.

Changes in personnel of the Forest Department.

234. The year has been marked by several changes in the *personnel* of the Forest Conservancy Department owing to the departure of Major Hunter, the Conservator, on leave to England in September 1866, and the withdrawal of two of the Assistant Conservators, one of whom, Mr. Miller, has received another appointment, and the other Madava Row, Sub-Assistant Conservator in the Nundidroog range, was transferred to the office of amildar.

Consequent retardation of progress.

235. Notwithstanding the increased energy which has been infused into the operations of the department by the appointment of Lieutenant Van Someren, to act as Conservator for the province, the introduction of officers, new and untrained to the work, in two out of the three divisions, has necessarily impeded progress, and delayed the execution of measures which were in contemplation.

Inspection tour of Officiating Conservator.

236. The Officiating Conservator has actively employed the interval between the assumption of his office in September and the close of the official year, in travelling over the province, and thus acquiring an insight into the circumstances of each range, from which good results in the administration of the department may be anticipated. His report for the year is divided into the following heads:—

1 Examination of forest tracts, and inspection of lands applied for by private individuals.
2 Selection and demarcation of Government reserved forests.
3 Protection of forests.
4 Yield of forests.
5 Teak plantations and nurseries.
6 Timber and sandalwood collection and cost, amount sold and rates.
7 Financial results.
8 Contemplated operations.
9 Short account of the principal forest talooks in each range.

Examination of forest tracts, &c.

237. Nothing has been done under this head either in the Ashtagram or Nugur ranges, while in the Nundidroog range, the investigations made by the Offg. Conservator have resulted in the discovery that the resources of the forests in the Kankanhulli Talook, which had been reserved, were very limited, and were not sufficient to warrant the expectation which had been formed of a large revenue being derived from them. A timber depôt had been established at Kankanhully, but the communications between this and the forests, are such as to make the removal of timber of large size impracticable. These forests contain a fair amount of karáchi (*hardwickia binata*), for which an outlet must be found by the construction of a road to Kankanhully. The other forest tracts in this range are insignificant in character, and are productive chiefly of timber suitable for fuel purposes.

Selection and Demarcation of Government reserved forests.

238. In the Ashtagram range the jungles at Hoonsacoopa and Maticoopa, have been added to the list of reserved forests, and in the Nundidroog range, the Kankanhully forests have been, to a great extent, withdrawn from that list, a small tract situated near Hailgalli being only retained as a reserve.

239. A commencement has been made in the Ashtagram range in demarcating the Baigoor jungle, but no work of this nature has been carried out in the other ranges.

Protection of forests.

240. The measures taken to protect the reserved forests have been attended with some success, the amount realized in one range (Ashtagram) from the sale of confiscated timber, being double that obtained in the previous year. This result is attributed mainly to the effect of Rule 13 of the Forest Rules, which allows 25 per cent to informers.

Yield of the forests.

241. Information on this point has been supplied only for the Ashtagram range, where the yield has fallen short by 17,000 cubic feet of the estimated out-turn of 50,000 cubic feet. The yield of teak is, however, satisfac-

tory, the quantity cut being nearly equal to that estimated, while the average scantling is larger.

Teak plantations and nurseries.

242. The plantation at Nissun has progressed favorably, and has been extended by an addition of 8 acres of land in which the experiment of growing from seed, in preference to transplanting, will be tried, in accordance with the practice in Burmah.

243. In the Nugur Range, the teak plantation at Luckwulli has been kept up, and 1,200 trees have been planted out at Hullahully on the Toonga river. The teak plantation at Kankanhulli in the Nundidroog range is reported to be doing well.

Timber and sandalwood collection and cost, and amount sold.

244. In the Ashtagram range the collection of timber amounted in aggregate to 45,469 cubic feet. 27,933 cubic feet were sold at an average rate of Rs. 1—5—8 per cubic foot, the teak alone fetching however as much as Rs. 1—8—10 per cubic foot. 760 candies (the Mysore candy is equal to 560 lbs. English) of sandalwood were collected at a cost of Rs. 6—7—5 per candy. The sales realized at the rate of Rs. 84—2 per candy.

245. The collection of timber and sandalwood in the other ranges was comparatively small. In the Nugur range, the stock in hand is large however, and a good return both from sandalwood and timber may be looked for.

Financial results.

246. In the Ashtagram range, the cash collections shew an excess of Rs. 84,279 over expenditure; this surplus may be increased however by adding the value of stock given for the use of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Mysore, as well as the value of additional stock collected in the depôts during the year amounting to a sum of Rs. 1,00,496. In the Nugur range, the accounts of cash receipts and expenditure shew a surplus of 93,875—7—1, while the stock at the close of the year was less than at its commencement by Rs. 18,636, and in the Nundidroog range a cash surplus appears of Rs. 5,502—12—7, and additional stock of the value of Rs. 35,200.

Contemplated operations.

247. In the Ashtagram range, the demarcation of the reserved forests will be proceeded with during the ensuing year. Valuation surveys will be commenced, and timber nurseries extended.

248. In the Nugur range, the attention of the conservancy department will be given to a more complete exploration of the teak forests, of the capabilities of which but little is now known.

249. In the Nundidroog range, the operations of the department will be confined to the extension of fuel plantations, and the conservancy of the few jungles existing in the range.

Forest ranges.

250. In the Ashtagram range, the most important forest tracts are to be found in the magnificent belt of jungle which extends from the vicinity of Fraserpett (on the Mysore-Mercara road) for 80 miles continuously to a point south-east of Bandipoor in the Goondulpett talook.

Veranhosshulli jungle.

251. Proceeding southward from the Fraserpett bridge, the first reserved forest met with is that called the Veranhosshulli jungle. This is 6 miles in length, and 4 or 4½ in width, and was a few years ago, rich in teak, of which however it has been almost denuded. It is now strictly conserved. Next come the Maticoopa and Hunsacoopa jungles, which, though not abounding in valuable timber, form the intermediate link between the Veranhosshulli and the Bissalwadi jungles, and have therefore been recently added to the list of reserved forests.

Maticoopa and Hunsacoopa jungles.

Kankancotta jungles.

252. Between Bissalwadi on the west, and Rampur (on the banks of the Naga) on the east, are comprised the teak forests of Bissalwadi, Kankancotta, Baigoor, and Ainoor Marigoodi. The Kankancotta forest with an area of about 60 square miles, contains fine teak, blackwood, and honay (*Pterocarpus Marsupium*). It has been greatly injured by injudicious felling in former years, but with care will recover.

Baigoor forests.

253. Next come the Baigoor forests, which were in 1865 transferred from the Madras Forest Department to that of Mysore. They cover some 40 square miles, and yield about 6,000 cubic feet of teak annually.

Ainoor Marigoodi forests.

254. The Ainoor Marigoodi jungle which adjoins the Baigoor forest measures about 60 square miles, and has escaped much of the depredations to which the other forests have been exposed. Its annual yield is calculated at 10,000 cubic feet.

Berambadi and Bandipur jungles.

255. Inferior to the above, but abounding in young teak which give good promise for the future, are the Berambadi and Bandipur jungles farther east. These terminate the list of reserved forests lying within the Mysore District.

256. In the Hassan District, the forests which line the western ghauts have been reserved, with the object more especially of protecting the sources of rivers, but they contain among other valuable timber, the poon spars, which it has as yet, however, been found impracticable to convey to the sea coast.

The "Kans" in Sorub Talook.

257. The subject of the 'Kans' in the Sorub Talook of the Nugur Division was referred to in para 256 of the Administration Report for 1865—66. From an inspection which the Officiating Conservator has recently made, of these forests, he has been able to supply some detailed information as to their character, which has led to the withdrawal of the restrictions imposed upon them last year. It appears that these jungles or 'woods', though interspersed with such timber trees as honay, mutti, and nandy *(Lagerstrœmia Regina)* and rarely with teak, abound with the inferior kinds of timber. They are held generally on leases, and have been extensively planted with coffee trees, sago-palms and pepper vines. The felling of timber within them becomes under the circumstances impracticable, without serious injury to the property of the Kan-holders. While reserving therefore the right of Government to the timber, these 'Kans' have been withdrawn from the reserved lists and made available to the ryots and others, under the prescribed rules.

Luckwalli teak forests.

258. The teak forests near Luckwalli in the Cudoor District were examined by the officiating Conservator, and instead of containing, as was supposed, an almost inexhaustible supply of teak, were found to be almost denuded of this description of timber.

General remarks.

259. In reviewing the results of the past year, it is apparent that much requires to be done in respect to the conservancy of the forests throughout the province. In the Nugur range, the changes in the department already referred to have occasioned much neglect of this important duty, and in the Ashtagram range, where the subject has received most attention, the duty of guarding against the felling of immature wood, has been entrusted too much, it appears, to subordinate officials. The time of the Assistant Conservators has, however, been unduly occupied in inspecting lands applied for by intending coffee planters, and it will, therefore, be necessary to relieve them of this duty as soon as the forest tracts to be reserved have been defined. These tracts may be said to have been defined in the Ashtagram and Nundidroog ranges, but the demarcation of the extensive forests in the Nugur range, will involve some delay unless much activity is displayed by the Assistant Conservator of that range.

260. It is of the highest importance however that the operations of the forest conservancy department should proceed on scientific principles, in

order to ensure the adoption of measures, which the experience of other countries, have proved to be best adapted to extending and developing the capabilities of our forests. The proposals of Dr. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests, for obtaining trained Assistants from Europe, appear well calculated to attain this object, and an application has been made to the Government of India for the appointment of such an officer, as soon as one can be made available, to the forest department of this province.

VII. REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Progress of Survey operations.

261. Up to the 31st October 1866, which closed the third year of the operations of the Survey and Settlement Department, the settlement had been introduced into two talooks of the Chituldroog District, viz., Hurrihur and Davengeri, and has since been extended to two more complete talooks, viz., Kankoopa and Chituldroog.

Financial results.

262. The 4 talooks above mentioned, comprise 633 villages with a total area of 959,737 acres, of which 261,718 are unarable, and a population of 154,229. The revenue previously realized on the occupied lands according to the old rates was Rs. 2,59,540, and was raised by the survey rates assessed on the same lands, to Rs. 2,82,501, shewing an increase of nearly Rs. 23,000. There was in addition, Government unoccupied arable waste bearing an assessment according to the new survey rates of Rs. 78,178, of this a considerable portion has been taken up at the time of the settlement, and it is estimated that up to June in this year, a sum of Rs. 40,000 has been added to the land revenues of the province, as the result of the new settlement.

263. This increase would probably have been larger, but for the disastrous season of last year in the Chituldroog District, which checked extension of cultivation. With a more favorable season, the eagerness previously shewn by the ryots to take up new lands on the moderate rates now assessed, will return, and of this, it is reported, there are already abundant indications.

Details of establishments.

264. The operations of the past year were commenced with 3 measuring establishments, to which a fourth was added in March 1866. The strength of these establishments was raised during the year from 88 measurers and 42 learners to 99 measurers and 29 learners. The classing establishment consisted of 14 classers and 3 learners. The establishment which had been pre-

viously drawn annually from the Revenue Survey Department of the Southern Mahratta country for temporary employment during a portion of the working season, in Mysore, has been now permanently attached to the Mysore survey, as the measuring establishments are sufficiently in advance to give full occupation to the classing branch for the whole season.

Details of survey work during past year.

265. The following are the details of work done during the survey year ending 31st October 1866 by the measuring establishments, of which two only were in operation during the preceding year, and two had been newly formed.

	1864—65.	1865—66.
No. of acres measured by 4 establishments..	507,288	817,344
No. do. tested	31,256	46,211
Average error per cent	20¾	21½
Cost per acre	Rs. 0—1—11	0—1—8¼

266. Out of a total No. of 2,988 fields tested, in 2,751, the difference between the original and the test measurement did not exceed 1 per cent; in 202 fields, 2 per cent; and in 11 fields only did the error exceed 5 per cent, the maximum difference being 7 per cent in 2 cases. In those few instances where the errors were of such a nature as to render the correctness of the work at all doubtful, a re-measurement of the whole village has always been made.

267. Out of 500 villages, the measurement was completed during the year; and field boundary marks were constructed in 499 villages, leaving one only incomplete in this respect.

268. The following is the result of the operations of the classing establishment:—

	1864—65.	1865—66.
No. of acres classed	248,244	454,620
No. of do. tested	18,245	26,284
Average error	7	7¼
Cost per acre	Rs. 0—0—10¼	0—0—7¾

269. Out of 1,391 fields submitted to test, in 33 fields the error exceeded 2 annas, and in 4 fields only, was it more than annas 2—6, and less than 3 annas.

Costs of survey and settlement.

270. The following statement shews the cost of the survey operations from their commencement in September 1863 up to 31st October 1866:—

	Total area arable and unarable.						Cost of both operations.			Total cost of Survey.
	Measured.			Classified.						
	Acres.	Cost per acre.		Acres.	Cost per acre.					
		Rs.	As. P.		Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
1863—64...	291,595	...	2 3¾	200,176	...	... 11	...	3	2¾	53,675
1864—65...	507,288	...	1 11	248,244	...	... 10½	...	2	9¼	74 810
1865—66...	817,304	...	1 8¼	454,620	...	... 7¾	...	2	4	1,04,373
Total.....	1,616,187			903,040					Rs.	2,32,858

271. The above computation includes all expenses of settlement, which are distributed equally over the cost of measurement and classification. Though the extension of operations each year has led to a proportional decrease in the average cost per acre, the necessity of keeping many young hands in training for the formation of additional establishments, entails a higher rate of expenditure than would otherwise be incurred.

Popularity of Survey.

272. The relations of the Survey Department with the Revenue officers and the ryots, are referred to by Col. Anderson in the following terms :—"No difficulty of any kind occurs in the prosecution of the Survey in Mysore. The people co-operate very willingly, and, in fact, in talooks adjacent to those settled, the desire that their talooks may be taken up next, is loudly expressed by the people."* * * * "From the district officers we continue to receive every possible aid."

273. The field season commenced with three measuring establishments in charge of Lieutenant J. P. Grant, Lieutenant J. M. Anderson, and Lieutenant J. Rutherfurd respectively. On the 1st March 1866, a fourth measuring establishment was formed, and placed in charge of Lieutenant F. Major. Mr. Probationary Assistant Butcher was in January 1867 attached to the classing establishment. Two Probationary Assistant Superintendents, viz., Lieutenants Haywood and Coussmaker joined the Survey during the year, but the former subsequently resigned his appointment.

274. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner speaks in terms of commendation of the several officers attached to the Survey, and especially of the exertions of Lieutenant J. P. Grant, Deputy Superintendent, on whom the entire direction of the routine, and details of the survey work, devolves.

VIII. MEDICAL.

Pettah Civil Hospital.

275. The alterations and improvements made last year in the Pettah Hospital, with a view to provide increased accommodation, have proved of great value in admitting to relief large numbers who suffered from the distressing effects of the past season of scarcity, and many of whom are reported to have entered in a dying state, caused simply by inanition.

276. The increased number of admissions to the hospital is shewn in the marginal statement. The proportion of deaths which have occurred in hospital, is high, being 1 in 9¼ of sick treated, and is explained by the exceptional circumstances above adverted to.

	1865—66.		1866—67.	
	Total treated.	Died.	Total treated.	Died.
In Patients. ...	836	66	1,129	123
Out Patients ...	11,006	0	11,513	1

Lunatic Asylum.

277. Considerable improvements have been carried out in this building which is now capable of accommodating 101 men and 50 women. These comprise an exercise ground both for the male and female patients, new and more commodious buildings for sleeping apartments, and bath rooms and privies of improved construction. The working of the institution during the past year is shewn in the following table:—

Remained on 31st March 1866	81
Admitted during the year	62
	143
Of these, discharged, cured	15
Died	21
Escaped	3
Relieved and delivered to the care of friends..	13
Remaining on 31st March 1867	91
	143

278. No less than 12 of the 62 admissions were re-admissions (some for the 3rd and 4th time) of patients who had previously been in the asylum, and had been discharged. The mortality among the inmates has been considerable, about 14 per cent, and has been due to diseases incidental to their condition, and not to the prevalence of any increased sickness among them. The patients are kept actively employed from the time of their admission, on work of a suitable description, consisting chiefly of gardening, rope-making, &c.

279. The number of admissions to the leper hospital during the year has been 25, making, with those remaining from the previous year, 62 persons under treatment. Of these, 8 absconded, and 8 died, leaving 46 in hospital on the 31st March 1867. The inmates receive a daily ration of rice and raggy, and in addition, a weekly money allowance of 3 annas each.

Leper Hospital.

280. The new Cantonment hospital is now completed, and will be occupied as soon as some defects which have been brought to notice by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals have been removed. The present building possesses many disadvantages, both as regards site and accommodation, which make it less resorted to by other than the poorest classes, than would probably otherwise be the case. The institution has continued however to work satisfactorily, and the increase in the number both of in and out-patients has been progressive. The number of the latter was 8,333, and of in-patients 1,060, of whom 225 or 1 in 4·6 died while under treatment.

Cantonment Civil Hospital.

281. The health of the prisoners confined in the Central Jail has not been satisfactory, but on the other hand there have been fewer deaths in proportion to the number under confinement, as shewn in the subjoined table :—

Central Jail.

	Strength.	Total treated.	Died.	Rates per 100 of strength.	
				Total treated.	Died.
1866—67.	1,142	996	56	87·2	4·9
1865—66.	890	589	46	60·6	5·1

282. The most prevalent diseases in the jail were fevers, dysentery, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, colic, abscess, boils, &c. One-fourth of the whole sickness arose from diseases of the stomach, and bowels; nearly one-fifth from fevers, and about the same proportion from abscesses, boils, contusions, &c. The deaths have chiefly resulted from dysentery, asthenia and fever.

283. The sickness and mortality fell principally on men of middle life, and more particularly on those who were undergoing their first year of imprisonment; two-thirds of the cases of sickness, and one half nearly of the deaths having occurred in men under one year in jail.

284. The diet has been plentiful and nutritious, but symptoms of unhealthiness have been noticed by the medical officer, which have indicated the necessity for introducing some variety in the food.

285. The labor which is entirely intramural, is divided into hard, medium and light, and is assigned to each man according to his strength and state of health.

286. The conservancy arrangements of the jail have attained a high degree of perfection. The drainage is assisted by the natural slope of the ground, and the dry earth system in the large latrine, where 150 men can be accommodated at one time, has been attended with a success which leaves nothing to be desired.

287. The only other jails of sufficient size and importance to require special notice, are those at Mysore and Shemoga.

Mysore Jail.

In the Mysore jail, additional accommodation has been provided by removing the working sheds, offices, &c., outside the jail, and the increased space thus obtained has been found most necessary to meet the requirements of the jail, the average daily number of occupants being for the past year as high as 388.

288. The wards are well ventilated, and are kept as clean as possible, being occupied only at night. The health of the prisoners has, however, been indifferent. In an average annual strength of 357, there have been 763 admissions into hospital, and 20 deaths, being in the ratio of 213·7 and 5·6, respectively, per 100 of strength. The chief prevailing diseases have been fever dysentery and diarrhœa, syphilis and skin affections. The rate of mortality in the jail, is found to be 4·9 per cent per annum calculated on the daily average strength. This result was obtained as follows:—

Total prisoner population during the year.	141,198
Average duration of imprisonment	5 years.
Total number of deaths during the year	20
Average duration of imprisonment of those who died. ..	9 months.
Per centage of deaths to total prisoner population	·1332
Per centage of deaths per annum calculated on daily average of strength	4·9222

289. Out of an average monthly strength of 415½, 91 deaths have occurred during the year in this jail, being at the rate of 21·9 per cent as against 22·9 in the previous year.

Shemoga Jail.

This high rate of mortality, which appears to be the normal condition of the Shemoga jail, is attributed to the exceptional causes arising out of the past season of scarcity. The number of prisoners increased beyond all precedent, and the jail, a portion of which had been dismantled prior to its removal to another site, was for a considerable time over-crowded. An epidemic of cholera, as well as of malignant small-pox broke out among the prisoners, and contributed largely to the unfavorable results exhibited.

The occupation of the new jail which is nearly completed and is situated in a more healthy locality, will remove at least one of the predisposing causes of sickness.

VACCINATION.

290. The returns of vaccination for the past year shew a considerable decrease in the number of persons operated upon, to be partly accounted however by the curtailment of the official year by one month. The number of operations performed by the staff of vaccinators throughout the province was 73,793, of which 70,605 were successful, and 3,188 or 4·3 per cent failed.

291. The measure adopted experimentally in 1865 in respect to the mode of remunerating the vaccinators, was described in para 298 of the Administration Report for 1865—66. Previously to that year it had been customary to exact from each vaccinator a certain number of operations monthly, under the penalty of one rupee as a fine for every 10 operations less than the regulated number. A project was then, however, formed, of making the vaccinators, work in a more systematic manner through their ranges, proceeding from village to village in regular succession, and as by this mode of proceeding, some difficulty might be found in making up the required complement, the stipulation as to the number of operations to be performed monthly, was withdrawn. The Deputy Inspector General Dr. Orr, C. B. in recommending that the former system should be reverted to, remarks that; "practically it has been found impossible to carry out Dr. Balfour's plan, "numerous objections having arisen both on the part of the people and of the "vaccinators themselves, and the latter not only make it a plea for returning "many fewer operations, but also openly allege that they are not now required "to do so much work as formerly."

IX. ECCLESIASTICAL.

I. MISSIONS.

292. The following details which have been supplied respecting the operations of the Catholic and Protestant Missions in Mysore during the year, may be, as usual, noticed in this place.

Catholic Mission.

293. This mission, which is the oldest in Mysore, and dates as far back as the 17th century, employs 20 European priests and 3 natives, presided over by a Bishop who was appointed to the diocese at the time of its formation in 1848. Chapels have been erected at Chickmoogloor (Nugur Division) and

at Somanhully in the Bangalore District. A Canarese as well as an English school for girls have been established at Saint John's Hill in Bangalore. At Sathully in the Hassan District, a private dispensary has been opened under the care of native nuns, who dispense medical aid gratis to all applicants.

London Mission.

294. The number of European Missionaries in connection with the London Missionary Society at Bangalore is 3, with 1 European Assistant Missionary, 3 European Female Assistants for the girls' school department, 1 Native Minister, 9 Native Evangelists and Catechists, and 29 school teachers.

295. The Native Congregation comprises 303 members.

296. There are 2 out-stations connected with the mission at Maloor and Anicul, at both of which there are Canarese schools.

297. The total number of schools connected with the mission is 13, in which 827 are under instruction, of whom 261 are girls. Of the latter 22 belong to the Female Orphan School, and are boarded and clothed as well as educated.

298. In the English institution which, with its branches, contains 400 scholars, the education is carried up to the standard required for Matriculation in the Madras University.

299. There is also connected with the institution a Theological Seminary, in which 12 native students are preparing for mission work.

300. An Anglo-Canarese Magazine, edited by one of the missionaries is published monthly, and has a circulation throughout the Canarese country.

301. A large Central school for girls has been built during the year, which desirable object has been attained partly by voluntary contributions, and partly by a grant-in-aid from the Government.

Wesleyan Mission.

302. The Wesleyan Missionary Society supports 13 European and 2 Native Missionaries. Under their care there are, in different parts of the Mysore country, 46 schools containing 2,057 scholars.

303. The girls' school in the Bangalore Pettah, under the care of Mrs. Dalzell, has increased in number of scholars from 12 to 50. The small inconvenient mud house, in which the children were formerly taught, has been pulled down, and on the site two substantial well ventilated rooms have been erected, at a cost of more than 2,000 Rs.

304. From the mission printing establishment 33,000 copies of tracts and school-books have been issued during the year. A set of 22 colored plates on Scripture subjects, with suitable letter press lessons, has been published for the use of vernacular schools. A map of India, in Canarese, prepared by one

of the Missionaries, has been issued at a cheap rate by the Society. Two monthly Periodicals, one in Canarese and English and the other in English only are still continued. The former is published for the benefit of educated natives, and the latter, containing information on missionary subjects and Indian literature, is designed for readers in England as well as in India.

II. Friend-in-need Society at Bangalore.

305. The heavy demands arising out of the distress and scarcity which prevailed during the past year, have severely taxed the resources of this useful Society, the operations as well as the financial condition of which, will be observed from the subjoined statement:—

Dr.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Expenses on account of in-door paupers...	6,149	7	0
Do. Do. out-door Do.	3,509	9	0
Relief to travellers	397	15	2
Establishment	1,139	8	0
Building work shops	1,000	0	0
Miscellaneous charges	511	14	5
	12,708	5	7

Cr.

By subscriptions and donations.	4,019	4	0	
„ Donation from Famine Fund	1,200	0	0	
„ Government grant-in-aid	5,400	0	0	
„ Interest realized on securities	318	8	0	
„ Collected in poor boxes.	150	8	1	
„ Sale proceeds of manufactures.	55	4	4	
				11,143 8 5
Balance to Debit.....				1,564 13 2

306. To relieve the Society from its insolvent condition, efforts have been made with some success, it is believed, to enlarge the list of subscribers. Measures have further been taken to give suitable employment to the inmates of the poor house, so as to render the institution less wholly dependant on external support, as well as to discourage habits of idleness.

X. RAILWAY.

307. The returns of passenger and goods traffic over the Bangalore Branch Line of the Madras Railway are exhibited in the following abstract statements, and indicate a satisfactory rate of progress in its development, though on a comparison with the previous years' returns, there is a slight decrease arising from those of the last year being made up for 11 months only :—

		No. of Passengers.	*Amount.*
Passenger Traffic.	In 1865—66.	183,655 =	2,13,228 4 3
	„ 1866—67.	185,272 =	1,99,288 0 3

The receipts per mile are exhibited below:—

1865—66.	1866—67.
2,516—9—6.	2,345—11—10.

		No. of Maunds.	*Amount.*
Goods Traffic.	In 1865—66.	1,694,639 =	3,81,720 11 0
	In 1866—67.	2,061,368 =	4,62,637 1 1

308. The receipts per mile amounted to Rs. 5,442—12—7, against Rs. 4,440—6—1 in the preceding year.

309. The following are the returns realized from merchandize traffic:—

	1865—66			1866—67		
	Maunds.	*Amount.*		*Maunds.*	*Amount.*	
Eastward	3,128,455 =	10,72,586 14 11		2,840,412 =	9,55,485 3 0	
Westward	3,861,548 =	13,58,920 6 7		4,572,225 =	17,15,428 5 4	
Totals.....	6,990,003 =	24,31,507 5 6		7,412,637 =	26,70,913 8 4	

XI. ARBORICULTURE.

Tree Avenues.

310. The Superintendent of Ashtagram Division states that the progress made in the planting of avenue trees in that Division was small, owing chiefly to the unfavorable circumstances of the season, which was marked by an unusually prolonged drought. Of 57,536 plants and cuttings put down in the Hassan District alone, more than half have died, and a similar result attended the planting of trees in the Mysore District. The encouragement held out to the ryots of villages situated on the lines of road, are apparently not of a sufficiently substantial character to induce them to do more than to put down the plants, and it is evident that the constant attention and care which are requisite for rearing the young trees, can be secured only by offering the ryots an adequate remuneration for their labor.

311. The report from the Nundidroog Division is more favorable. 6,660 plants are reported to have been put down in the Bangalore District, 13,983 in the Toomkoor District, and a large number in the Colar District.

312. In the Nugur Division, satisfactory progress has been made in the Chituldroog District, where from the arid nature of the country, the planting of trees has been regarded as most essential. The effects of the drought which was so severely felt in this district, made it a matter of great difficulty to preserve the young trees which had been previously planted, to

the number of 42,692, and a considerable loss was experienced. After the fall of rain in the latter part of the year, however, 19,337 trees were newly planted, and it is creditable to the exertions of the district officer, that notwithstanding the serious drawbacks of the season, the number of trees planted up to the end of the past year was in excess, by 4,723, of that of the previous year. The cost of these operations has been met by an assignment from the Plough Tax Funds, and it is due to the policy of remunerating the ryots liberally for their successful efforts in rearing the trees, that the extension of arboriculture has been attended with the excellent results above reported. A plantation of teak and other trees has been formed by the Deputy Superintendent on the Mullay Goodda and Jogee Mutti hills in the vicinity of Chituldroog, and has succeeded very well.

Lal Bagh.

313. In the "Lal Bagh" garden at Bangalore, the cultivation of the "Vanilla" plant has been successfully prosecuted. A plantation on substantial trellis work has been formed from which a sufficient stock of plants will be obtained to meet the necessary demands.

314. A trial was successfully made with the yellow Lupin plant (*Lupinus lutens*) which is grown largely on the Continent for fodder, and is valued from the abundant herbage, which owing to its deep rooting properties, it will yield in dry seasons when other kinds of forage are scarce.

315. The seeds of Italian Rye Grass supplied by the Government Farm at Madras, have been cultivated with the view of securing acclimatised seeds for that establishment. Owing to the climate being too hot and dry, the plants produced an abundance of grass, but no flower stems. Specimens of the Carob tree (Ceratonia siliqua) have thrived well and appear suited to this climate. The plant is extensively cultivated in the South of Europe for the sake of the pods, the pulp of which is eaten.

316. The seeds of the *Pinus Maritima*, and *Stillingia sebifera* supplied for trial by the Madras Government, have germinated freely. If the former tree succeeds, it will doubtless prove a valuable acquisition in covering sandy wastes, especially near the sea. A few species of Lilium bulbs received from Japan have succeeded well, as is the case with nearly all Chinese and Japanese plants.

317. A good many useful plants have been added to the collection in the garden, among which the following are noticed:—Owenia cerifera, Pithecolobium Laman, Himalayan apricot, Maltese orange, Passiflora edulis, Trapa bispmosa and Rhœa (Boehmeria Nivea).

XII. THE MYSORE MUSEUM.

318. Some useful additions to the Museum have been made during the year.

319. The geological department has been supplied with an admirable collection of rocks, minerals and fossils, which have been classified according to Lyall. The collection of timber specimens alluded to in last year's report has been completed, and the Museum now possesses specimens of 66 different timber trees, the more important varieties of which are represented by longitudinal and cross sections.

320. Some progress has been made in the formation of an ornithological department, in which it is hoped, that specimens of every bird indigenous to Mysore will, in course of time, be exhibited.

321. The Museum is largely resorted to by natives, the number of visitors of that class during the year being 155,090, or, on an average, 522 daily. Out of this number 9,814 entered their signatures in the visitors book in English, and 3,819 in other native languages.

XIII. GOVERNMENT PRESS.

322. The value of work executed in the Government Press is estimated at Rs. 23,910 —13—6, and is in excess of the returns of the preceding year, though the period embraced in 1866—67 is 11 months only.

323. The following are the Educational works which issued from the Press during the year :—

First Book in English, 12mo.
Brief Sketch of the History of India in Canarese, 18mo.
Euclid in Canarese, 12mo.
Geography in English, 18mo.
Dásara Padagaloo in Canarese, 8vo.
First History of England in English, 18mo.
Poetical Anthology in Canarese, Demy 8vo.

CONCLUSION.

324. It becomes my duty in conclusion to bring to the notice of Government the names of those officers of the local administration, who have specially deserved the commendation of Government, by their zealous and efficient discharge of their duties during the period under review.

325. It is to be regretted that, owing to the exigencies of the service, and the departure of several of the officers of the Commission on sick leave to

Europe, and the return of others to duty during the period, the changes both in the Divisional and District staff have been numerous, and have led, in some instances, to the annual reports having had to be submitted by officers, who had personally either taken no share, or but a very slight one, in administering the divisions or districts, of which they were called to furnish a review.

326. The Nundidroog Division was administered by Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Dobbs, from the 1st May 1866 to the 7th March 1867, which forms the greater portion of the official or revenue year of 11 months' duration now under review. On Colonel Dobbs resigning his charge, preparatory to proceeding on sick certificate to England, Major J. L. Pearse, Superintendent of Ashtagram, was transferred to the Nundidroog Division. Upon this officer has devolved the labor of preparing the Annual Reports of the Judicial Administration as well of the Ashtagram as of the Nundidroog Division, and also that of the revenue administration of the latter division, in which he had served for the brief period of but three weeks of the period reported on.

327. Colonel Dobbs, the Nestor of the province, having, after a lengthened tenure of nearly 32 years of the appointment of Superintendent of a division, quitted the scene of his labors, it became my pleasing task to bring his valuable services, and devotion to duty to the favorable notice of Government, and I am glad to be able to record that His Excellency the Viceroy in Council has been pleased, in a signal and substantial manner, to mark his appreciation of that officer's long and honorable services in the civil administration of this province. As Colonel Dobbs has recently forwarded to me from England the resignation of his post as Superintendent of the Nundidroog Division, his official connection with the administration of these Territories may be considered to have terminated, but his name will be long remembered and held in respect by the people, for whose good he so indefatigably labored.

328. The Ashtagram Division was administered by Majors J. L. Pearse and Charles Elliot, C. B., both officers of ability and experience, each for two distinct periods during the year, aggregating in the former case 6½ and in the latter 4½ months. The Judicial Administration Report was, as I have before remarked, submitted by the former officer, while the general or Revenue Administration Report was drawn up by Major Elliot.

329. The services of these officers have been frequently brought to the favorable notice of Government in previous reports, and I need only add, that they have emulated each other in the constant and careful supervision they have exercised over their subordinates, and in the indefatigable discharge of their own responsible duties.

330. The Nugur Division has been presided over by three different officers, viz., Lieutenant Colonel Clerk, now Enam Commissioner, from the 1st of May to the 8th September 1866, by Major Charles Elliot, C. B., from the 9th of September 1866 to the 8th of March 1867, and by Captain A. C. Hay, from the 9th March 1867 to the 31st idem.

331. It has fallen to the facile pen of the latter officer to draw up the Revenue Administration Report of the Nugur Division, and from his having in former days served in that part of the country, as well as from the knowledge of the general details of the administration of the whole province, which, as Secretary to the Commissioner, he had been well enabled to acquire, the preparation of the report has not suffered in consequence, notwithstanding that his practical acquaintance with the duties of his new office and the recent history and requirements of his division had, at the close of the period under report been acquired within the brief space of 3 weeks.

332. It was however during the period when Colonel T. Clerk and Major Charles Elliot, C. B., respectively administered the Nugur Division, that the inhabitants of particular localities (the Chituldroog District more especially) suffered such great distress from the drought and consequent high prices, which prevailed more or less throughout the whole country. It was mainly due to the energetic and judicious measures which were taken by these officers under the instructions originally of Mr. Bowring, and to the zealous and cordial co-operation which they received from their district officers, and from the officers of the Department of Public Works, and notably from Lt. F. Gordon Cumming, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, and Lieutenant G. H. L. Pole, R. E., Officiating Executive Engineer of the Chituldroog District, that the measures of relief which were devised for the purpose of mitigating the existing distress were so promptly and efficaciously applied, and that there was no lavish or wasteful expenditure of the public money granted on the occasion.

333. The Superintendents to whose lot the drawing up of the Administration Reports for the past year has fallen, have very generally, on the ground of their having joined their respective charges at a late period of the year, excused themselves from the somewhat invidious task of commenting on the relative merits of their district officers and others employed in conducting the administration.

334. A memorandum however by Colonel Dobbs in regard to the judicial attainments and qualifications of the officers of the Nundidroog Division, which was transmitted by Major Pearse with the Judicial Report, has been quoted at length by Mr. Kindersley in his report on the Judicial Administration of the province. It will not therefore be necessary to recapitulate his

remarks on the present occasion, more especially as they have special reference to the services and qualifications of the officers in their judicial capacity.

335. In the Nundidroog Division Captain Hill administered the Bangalore District throughout the year, and was indefatigable in the discharge of his duties. Having a kindly heart he labored hard during the period of scarcity and high prices to alleviate the existing distress within his jurisdiction, by collecting subscriptions and by disbursing, with the aid of a well selected committee, the proceeds of local charity, supplemented, as they were, by equivalent pecuniary grants from the Government Treasury.

336. In the Bangalore Cantonment the same good work was carried out by another committee of the inhabitants, European and Native, ably presided over by Major Puckle, the Cantonment Magistrate, who in the formation of the Public Kitchens, and in the carrying out generally of the measures of relief which were adopted, had an excellent opportunity of turning his powers of organization and methodical arrangement to good account. The acknowledgments of the local administration are undoubtedly due to the members of the various local relief committees, which were organized not only in Bangalore but in other parts of the country, for the zealous and efficient manner in which they discharged their functions, as almoners of public and private charity during the season of distress and anxiety, which prevailed for so many months towards the close of the past calendar year.

337. The Toomkoor District was presided over by Major Bruce during nearly the whole year with zeal and efficiency. On his proceeding on privilege leave towards the close of the year, Major Hamilton was deputed from Bangalore to take charge of the district, a duty which be performed satisfactorily.

338. Mr. Krishniengar, who obtained his promotion to the substantive post of Deputy Superintendent upon Mr. Bowring's recommendation during the year under review, administered the Colar District throughout the whole period most successfully and efficiently.

339. In the Ashtagram Division, owing to the absence on sick leave to England of Major McHutchin at the commencement of the year, the Mysore District was administered for the first three or four months by Captain Mottet, a hardworking, and by Major Puckle an experienced and able officer; but on Major McHutchin's return in August 1866, he resumed charge of his duties and conducted them for the remainder of the year with his accustomed zeal and energy.

340. The Hassan District was administered for about equal periods by Captains Hugh Thomson and Tredway G. Clarke. Captain Thomson has

been obliged to proceed to England on sick leave, his health having broken down from hard work, and the zealous and uncompromising manner in which he conducted the duties of his onerous post. Captain Clarke, for the 6 months he was in charge of Hassan, conducted the duties of a district officer with marked efficiency.

341. In the Nugur Division, Major H. M. Eliott, and Lieutenant F. Gordon Cumming administered the Shemoga and Chituldroog Districts respectively for the whole period under review. The former is a hardworking and conscientious officer. Regarding the latter officer, whose services I have already brought to notice, Captain Hay, the Officiating Superintendent of the Nugur Division writes as follows: "Among the Deputy Superintendents, the "most arduous work fell on Lieutenant Cumming as in charge of the district "which suffered most severely, and where in consequence remedial measures "were most needed. From all that I have seen of the records of the past year, "as also from what I have heard from Major C. Elliot, C. B., this Officer is enti- "tled to great credit for his exertion in prosecuting public works, as also for "the energetic administration of his district generally."

342. Cudoor, the remaining district of the Nugur Division, was administered by Captain Acton, whose services have been in former reports brought to notice, for only a month and 6 days, when ill-health obliged him to leave for England; and subsequently by Captain Lindsay. Although this officer is not very high up in the Commission, owing to his having entered it at a later period than is ordinarily the case with candidates for admission to its ranks, he has had considerable experience in the ways of the world, if not in the details of a civil officer's duties, and being gifted with good judgment and intelligence, is likely to prove an excellent district officer. Captain Hay writes:—"The Districts of Shemoga and Cudoor under Major Eliott and "Captain Lindsay were happily spared from much of the suffering and deso- "lation, which spread over great part of Chituldroog; but their labors were "heavier than usual, and both officers have exerted themselves to discharge "their duties conscientiously."

343. Among the European Assistants who have not held charge of districts during the past year, the following officers are deserving of commendation for steady and efficient work performed by them throughout the year under review:—Captain Armstrong, Lieutenant E. Shaw, Captain C. A. Benson and Lieutenant C. Blair.

344. In addition to the above officers, Lieutenants Maltby and Ludlow worked zealously and satisfactorily, but were obliged at a comparatively early period in the year, to take leave on sick certificate to England to recruit

their health and strength, and subsequently, Lieutenant E. Shaw and Captain Logan have been forced to retire to England for similar reasons. Captain DeLousada and Lieutenants Mackenzie, Magrath and McGown, who entered the Commission during the year, have been for some portion of the period *in statu pupillari*, which in the case of Lieutenant J. S. F. Mackenzie, more particularly, was of very short duration, and they one and all give promise of becoming, with increased experience, good and efficient officers.

345. Among the Native Assistants there are several who are deserving of special commendation. The Mysore Government during the past year has been deprived of the able and very efficient services of Mr. Numboor Krishnia, Second Judge of the Bangalore Small Cause Court and Registrar General of Mysore and Coorg, who, on finding that the infirmities almost inseparable from advancing years, and aggravated in his case by laborious sedentary occupation in the service of Government for a lengthened period, had overtaken him, applied for and obtained the pension to which his honorable and valuable services entitled him. Since his departure, the post of Registrar General has been conferred on Mr.L. Ricketts, the able and efficient First Judge of the Small Cause Court, whose services have been more especially brought to notice in the report of the Officiating Judicial Commissioner.

346. Among the other Native Assistants, who have proved themselves not only hardworking but able and efficient officers, I would specially enumerate Messrs. Somasoondur Row, whose failing health and partial loss of eye-sight (brought about by the heavy work which has devolved upon him) have obliged him reluctantly to send in his application for pension, Krishna Row, Sabaputty Moodeliar, Nursimiengar, Krishnasawmy Ayengar, Syed Ameer Ahmed and Venkut Vurdiengar, who has succeeded Mr. Numboor Krishniah as Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, and who is an able judicial officer, and Gopauliah the able Assistant to the Inam Commissioner.

347. I would here beg to bring to notice the valuable services rendered at head quarters by Mr. A. Aroonachellum Moodeliar, Head Sherishtadar of the Commissioner's Office and Post Master General, who from his position ranks at the head of the Native Assistants.

348. The duties of Cantonment Magistrate were held during the earlier part of the year temporarily by Captain Benson, who is a zealous and very hard-working officer. Major Puckle, an officer of considerable experience, subsequently assumed charge in the month of July 1866 of the duties of the above office with those of President of the Cantonment Municipal Board, and has discharged them with marked efficiency and success. No better selection of an officer for the particular duty of supervising the sanatory arrangements and general improvement of a large and important Cantonment like Bangalore

could have been made, and I need hardly add that the very satisfactory condition, in a sanatory point of view, of the station which Mr. Bowring brought to notice in his last year report, has not suffered under Major Puckle's management.

349. The superintendence of the police of the Bangalore Town and Cantonment devolved in the first instance upon Captain Weldon, an able and experienced officer, who first undertook the duty of re-organizing the police force at head quarters, but after conducting the duties of his post most satisfactorily for a few months, was removed to fill the more important appointment of a Town Magistrate at the presidency. His place has however, been worthily supplied by Captain Gompertz, who has labored hard and successfully to instil into the force an amount of zeal and efficiency and a spirit of emulation, for which the Bangalore police have not hitherto been very remarkable.

350. With regard to the officers of the Department of Public Works in this province, and the services which they have rendered, I would beg to quote the following paragraphs from the Annual Progress Report of the department, which I recently submitted to Government:—

"17 Although Colonel Lawford, whose professional talents and general ability are well known to the Government, held the post of Chief Engineer, the department has for the whole period under review been presided over by Major Sankey, owing to the former officer having been deputed to act as President of the Committee of Enquiry on the Ganges Canal in the North-Western Provinces. Upon the ultimate retirement of that officer from India in August 1866, Major Sankey succeeded to the substantive post of Chief Engineer of Mysore and Coorg. It is to his professional skill and well known architectural taste, that we are indebted for the Hurrihur Bridge and Public Offices, which will take rank with any works of similar character throughout Southern India, and I would beg specially to commend his services to the favorable consideration of the Government for the efficient, zealous, and energetic manner in which he has controlled the important department under his charge."

"18 I would also beg to bear testimony to the very efficient services of Lieutenant Colonel Nepean Smith, who, with great tact and equal ability, succeeded in placing the system of Public Works Accounts on the same excellent footing which has been attained in other provinces, where it had been previously introduced. On Colonel Nepean Smith's promotion to a higher appointment of the same character in the Punjab, he was worthily succeeded by Lieutenant Trail of the Madras Engineers."

"19 The acknowledgments of the local Government are also due to Captain W. Chrystie, the talented Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer;

to Captain Johnson, 1st Class Executive Engineer, whose services in the energetic and successful completion of the Hurihur Bridge, have been specially brought to the notice, and have received the commendation of Government; and to the other Executive Officers who have been specially named by the Chief Engineer, viz., Captain W. Campbell, Lieutenants Sydenham C. Clarke, Pole and Bowen of the Royal Engineers, and Mr. R. C. Dobbs, as well as to Messrs. Edwards and Gatherer, Assistant Engineers, and to the upper-subordinates* whose names have been brought to favorable notice by the Chief Engineer."

* Sub-Conductor Brown, Serjeant Lennox, Messrs. Haldwell and Legge, and Serjeant Johnson.

351. Dr. William Mackenzie, M. D. C. B., and C. S. I., the present talented Principal Inspector General of the Indian Medical Department, ably presided over the Medical Department of these provinces as Deputy Inspector General until the middle of August 1866, when he was removed to his present more important appointment.

352. The department has been subsequently under the control in the first instance of Dr. Kennedy, and subsequently of Dr. J. H. Orr, C. B., who assumed charge of his duties on the 29th of December 1866, and still continues to conduct them to my entire satisfaction.

353. The acknowledgments of the local administration are also due to Dr. H. R. Oswald, the efficient Surgeon of the Commission and Curator of the Local Museum, to Dr. J. Houston, the Civil Surgeon of Mysore, who has been recently appointed Chemical Examiner for this province, to Dr. S. T. Heard, Civil Surgeon, at Shemoga, and to Dr. W. Farquhar, Assistant to the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission. The very efficient services of Dr. J. Henderson, as Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail, have been specially brought to notice and acknowledged in the Judicial Administration Report.

354. Under the general instructions and guidance of Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, the operations of the Survey Department have been considerably extended, and my acknowledgments are due to that officer as well as to Lieutenant J. P. Grant, Deputy Superintendent of the Revenue Survey in Mysore, and the officers subordinate to him, for the efficient manner in which the work of the department has been carried on during the year under review.

355. The Educational Department has been under the control of Mr. J. Garrett, the Director of Public Instruction, and has on the whole worked satisfactorily. The exertions of Mr. B. L. Rice, the Senior Inspector of Schools are entitled to commendation.

356. There is every prospect of the High School in Bangalore, which made steady progress in public estimation last year, being still further im-

proved under the able superintendence of Mr. Charles Waters, B. A., who entered upon his duties as Principal of the institution in February last.

357. The Forest Department was under the superintendence of Major A. Hunter during the early part of the year, but on his having to proceed in September or October last to England, Lieutenant G. J. Van Someren, the Assistant Conservator at Mysore, was appointed to officiate as Conservator, and has conducted the duties of his office with zeal and ability, and to my entire satisfaction.

358. The officers of the department are young and somewhat inexperienced, but Mr. Charles Dobbs, officiating as first Assistant Conservator, gives promise of becoming a good and efficient forester.

359. At head quarters, the Mysore Government Press has been most satisfactorily conducted under the general control of the Superintendent, Mr. J. P. Garrett, to whose exertions it is mainly due that such a large amount of work has been turned out in such a creditable manner. The publication of the Mysore Gazette has entailed a good deal of additional labor on the establishment.

360. My acknowledgments are due to Major E.B. Ramsay, for the efficient manner in which he has conducted the duties of his appointment as Military Assistant, and for the attention which he pays to the general management and internal economy of the Regiments of Silladar Horse and Barr or Local Infantry, which are under his immediate control.

361. Mr. H. Hudson, the Deputy Accountant General, is deserving of my special commendation for the ability and tact with which he has supervised the important departments of account and audit, and for the ready and valuable aid which he has given beyond the sphere of his immediate duties whenever there has been any extraordinary pressure of work during the past year.

362. I cannot conclude without bringing specially to the notice of Government the zealous and very efficient assistance which has been rendered to Mr. Bowring and myself during the past year by the officers who have conducted the duties of the secretariat, viz., Captain A. C. Hay, the present Officiating Superintendent of the Nugur Division, and Captain T. G. Clarke; both of them are officers of good judgment and considerable ability. To the latter, I am specially indebted for the assistance he has afforded me in drawing up this report. My acknowledgments are also due to Mr. J. F. Pereira the Manager, and to the other heads of departments in the Head Quarters Office.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Officiating Commissioner.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

OF

MYSORE.

FOR THE YEAR 1866—67.

1. The original Budget allotment for the year was Rs. 17,95,000, but in consequence of the official year having been reduced by one month, a deduction of $\frac{1}{12}$th of the allotment had to be effected, which reduced it to Rs. 16,15,500. Under the special sanction of the Government of India, 2 lakhs were, however, subsequently added to the Budget grant, for famine relief works, which raised it to Rs. 18,15,500; and by the reduction of stock, the grant was further increased to Rs. 18,22,250.

2. The following table shews the distribution of the allotment, as compared with the expenditure under each head of service:—

Heads of Service.	Original Budget grant.	As modified after issue of Budget orders.	Expenditure.	Compared with modifications.	
				More.	Less.
Original Works	8,54,352	8,00,598	8,00,976	378	,,
Repairs	5,43,800	6,29,155	5,82,905	,,	46,250
Establishment	3,75,248	3,50,627	3,24,154	,,	26,473
Tools and Plant	21,600	35,120	39,637	4,517	,,
Profit and Loss	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Total Rupees.....	17,95,000	18,15,500	17,47,672	4,895	72,723
Reduction of Stock Balance.	,,	6,750	,,	,,	6,750
Grand Total Rupees...	17,95,000	18,22,250	17,47,672	4,895	79,473

Net Savings Rs.—74,578, or 4 per cent of modified Grant.

Explanation will be afforded in a subsequent portion of this report, as to the less expenditure under "Repairs" and "Establishment," as above shewn, and which compose nearly the whole of the lapse which has occurred.

3. The classified expenditure under the several sub-heads, is given below.

Class.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
I. Military	3,541	643	4,184
II. Civil Buildings	3,05,001	24,812	3,29,813
III. Agricultural	58,594	2,29,842	2,88,436
IV. Communications	3,94,504	3,06,593	7,01,097
V. Miscellaneous Public Improvements	39,336	21,015	60,351
Total Rupees.....	8,00,976	5,82,905	13,83,881
Tools and Plant			39,637
Establishment			3,24,154
Profit and Loss			,,
Grand Total Rupees....			17,47,672

ORIGINAL WORKS.

I. MILITARY.

4. Under this head, the expenditure was trifling. One or two small improvements to the new Mysore Cantonment were projected and partly executed; but the sudden re-transfer of the Regiment to the old Cantonment at the French Rocks, on account of sickness, stopped further action.

5. Some new Solitary Cells were built at Bangalore, to re-place the old ones, which proved an eye-sore in front of the new Public Offices.

II. CIVIL BUILDINGS.

6. The building at Chituldroog (estimate Rs. 21,115), although its walls were raised to their full height and some of the roofing joists fixed, was unavoidably delayed, in consequence of the death of the principal contractor, and the sickness prevailing there. At Chickmugloor the buildings are also unfinished, and the same remark applies to that of Colar.

Deputy Superintendents' Cutcherries.

7. Although the original Budget assignments did not provide for the completion of all these works within the year, (and the official year itself,

was shortened by one month) they might, under favorable circumstances, have been finished. Considering, however, the drawbacks of various kinds, the progress actually made may be considered fair.

Talook Cutcherries.

8. Of the talook cutcherries proposed for the Mysore Division, that at Muddoor was almost completed, and the other at Nursipoor, after unlooked for delay, is now well in hand.

9. In the Colar Division, a building of this class was also finished, under contract, apparently, very satisfactorily. One was also finished at Shemoga, and another commenced at Saugor in the Shemoga Division.

New Public Offices, Bangalore.

10. The construction of this building has progressed steadily, and with the completion of the roof throughout, all the rough work may be considered finished. The upper cornices and other ornamental portions, are well in hand, and although these latter may possibly occasion some slight delay, it is probable the building will be ready for occupation, by the first or fifteenth of October next.

11. Rs. 14,482, were expended over and above the original Budget assignment for this work of Rs. 1,30,000. There has, therefore, been no lack of exertion on the part of the contractors, Messrs. Wallace and Co., who continue to merit the highest praise for the great intelligence and energy shewn in their management of the work, as also for their faithful adherence to the terms of the specification.

The Civil Hospital, Bangalore.

12. This work was finished in accordance with the sanctioned plan, with such additions, as it appeared absolutely essential to make, under the Commissioner's powers of sanction.

13. With asphalted floors and a few further improvements for which an estimate is now being submitted (and the work under which should be carried out before the building is occupied) there can be little doubt, that this highly necessary work will realize all the expectations entertained regarding it.

Rs. 4,117, in excess of the original Budget assignment, were expended.

Central Jail.

14. The prison for European criminals, new latrines for the use of hospital patients, accommodation for a dresser, improvements to cook-rooms, and drains of the inner enclosure, were all completed.

15. So far as may be judged, nothing more can now be required as regards the housing of the immates of this large jail.

16. Considerable improvements, costing Rs. 6,354, were also effected to the Pettah Lunatic Asylum. Rs. 15,376 were further expended in commencing the new Shemoga jail, the work on which would have shewn greater progress, but for the sudden death of the contractor.

17. The projected improvements to the Mysore jail, were satisfactorily completed at a cost of Rs. 5,996.

School-Houses.

18. Rs. 1,879 were spent on a school-room at Nunjengode in the Mysore Division.

19. The projected building at Chickmugloor was commenced, and Rs. 2,512 were expended on one at Saugor, and Rs. 3,043 on another at Shikarpoor, in the Shemoga Division.

20. The school-house at Chituldroog was finished early in the year. One was bought at Seerah in the Toomkoor Division and improved, while at Toorvékerry, the old talook cutcherry, was, at a trifling expense, adapted to the same purpose.

21. Similarly in the Colar Division, the old talook cutcherry of Goribednoor was made available for a school, and at Moolwagul a new school was completed.

Miscellaneous works.

22. Of miscellaneous works the following may be noted.

23. A double Overseer's lodge at Hassan may be said to be almost finished; Overseer's lodge at Chickmugloor also nearly completed. Dispensary, and Apothecary's quarters at Chituldroog were completed, and are now occupied. At Toomkoor, a similar building was finished, as also a work-yard attached to the Executive Engineer's office.

III. AGRICULTURAL.

Lokani Aqueduct.

24. In the Mysore Division the work of constructing the Lokani Anicut has not progressed so satisfactorily as could have been wished. Only Rs. 3,749 have been expended out of an allotment of Rs. 12,000. This was owing partly to lack of energy on the contractor's part, and partly to the excavation of the foundation proving much more tedious and troublesome than was expected, as also, to other minor obstructions in the prosecution of the masonry work; however, it is hoped, that the work will be vigorously pushed on this year, so as to ensure its completion at an early date next working season.

A small expenditure was also incurred in this division, under the head "Original Agricultural" on other works commenced, or carried out during previous years.

25. The progress made on this important work during the past year, may be pronounced satisfactory. Great difficulties had to be overcome in laying the foundations, owing to the unevenness of the rock surface which had to be dealt with. The foundations have been laid to the aggregate length of 450 feet, in course of which three long deep holes had to be filled in.

Sreeramadavara Anicut.

26. Work performed has been 10,433 cubic feet cut stone in mortar of downstream facing—9,951 cubic feet hammer-dressed stone in mortar, of upstream facing, and 39,670 cubic feet of rubble in mortar in the body of the dam.

The foundations are now brought up to an uniform level, and as the main difficulties have been overcome, the works will henceforward progress rapidly. During last year Rs. 31,973 were expended out of an allotment of 50,000. The smallness of this outlay is mainly attributable to the impossibility of getting skilled labor in the Hassan Division, as also, to the inefficiency of a company of Kalihauts, who proved themselves totally unequal to their work.

27. Cudoor Division. The amount of the estimate for this work having been expended, its completion was on this account deferred. The original design being also in many respects unsatisfactory, it was necessary to submit, previous to completing the work, a complete project. The work will, it is hoped, be finished during present year.

Gurzy Anicut.

28. This work is being carried out in the Shemoga Division; a series of unfortunate circumstances which has attended it during its prosecution—such as the failure of the contractor, sickness of departmental agent engaged on it, &c.,—causes the work to be left over for another season, when it is hoped, it will be entirely put out of hand.

Brammasamoodra Anicut.

IV. COMMUNICATIONS.

29. The aggregate outlay, under this head in the Bangalore Division has been Rs. 41,499.

The only road projected during past year was that leading from Kankanhully towards Mulvully, which was undertaken with a view to afford relief to the ryots during the scarcity which then prevailed.

30. This road, the progress of which during past year has been satisfactory, was completed in accordance with sanctioned estimates and plans, and is now much used for local traffic. Particulars regarding this work and its object will be found in previous annual reports.

The Bangalore-Maugady road.

31. In Bangalore and its vicinity, several roads have been constructed to meet the increased wants of the Cantonment, and to open out new building sites.

Ooscotta-Jungumcotta road.

32. Although this work is being carried out by the civil authorities, a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been paid by the department for work executed during past year.

Nellamungalum road.

33. This road which passes through the town of Nellamungalum, has been improved at an outlay of Rs. 1,144.

34. A short road leading from the Executive Engineer's office to the Cenotaph was commenced, and a small outlay incurred on a road to the town of Doddaballapoor.

Mysore Division.

35. Total outlay Rs. 36,799.

Yelwall-Nursipoor road.

36. The progress of this road has been satisfactory. The whole of the masonry works and embankments on the line being completed, the road is open for traffic from Yelwall to the frontier. Very little work remains to be done on this road, which will be completed this year.

Mysore-Cannanore and Mysore-Frazerpett roads.

37. The special metalling of these roads has been put out of hand during past year, and the progress made on them has likewise been very satisfactory.

38. The outlay on the above three roads during past year amounted to Rs. 25,629. In addition to this, Rs. 2,612 were laid out in improving the Manantoddy road, and Rs. 500 on trace of the line from Kakuncotta to Bowally, which it is expected will be completed before the next monsoon, and the road opened out to full width during current year.

Hassan Division.

39. The outlay under this head in the Hassan Division, during the year under review, was Rs. 34,093.

Yeddioor-Sucklaspoor road.

40. The expenditure on this road during 1866—67 has been Rs. 13,916, out of an allotment of Rs. 20,000. The cause of the whole amount not being worked out, was apparently the failure of a number of contractors, who undertook the work but could not carry it out. Seven miles of this road were finished.

Chirtooly-Muttygutta road.

41. The greater portion of the work involved in raising the class of this road, was completed last year, and the remaining portion will be done, early in current year. Rs. 8,640 have been expended, being Rs. 1,360 less than the allotment made in Budget.

French Rocks-Moyasunder road.

42. The work of raising the class of this road also, was completed during past year, and an expenditure of Rs. 2,267 incurred on it.

43. The whole of the bridges on this line, and which under a separate estimate have been in hand for some years, are now completed. The amount expended on them during past year was Rs. 2,228. The wooden lattice girder bridge at Kempakul was also finished, as was also the bridge of 3 arches over the Royapoora arm tank, and the one arched tunnel over Keetor channel, near Singapoor on the Bailoor-Moodgherry road.

The Bailoor-Moodgherry road.

44. Was completed, at a cost of Rs. 2,554 during 1866—67.

45. The most important works executed, or in hand, during the past year in the Cudoor Division, were the following.

Cudoor-Chickmugloor road.

46. The amount of estimate allowed in Budget for forming and partly bridging this line, was Rs. 29,461, (out of which Rs. 8,000 only were allotted for last year.) The greater part of the line was formed and metalled, leaving, however, one important ghaut unfinished and impassable, and another with the bridges untouched. A project providing for the thorough completion of this line has been entered in current year's Budget.

Terrikerry-Chickmugloor road.

47. The new Santawarry ghaut, which was stated in last report to have been opened out, is now almost completed, and would have been entirely out of hand, but for certain circumstances, over which the Executive Engineer had no control, having prevented further progress. The progress made in bridging this line has, however, been satisfactory. A few tunnels have been constructed, and a bridge of 15 feet span was commenced under departmental agency, near Linganhully. Considerable damage to this line has been caused by the late monsoon, but measures have been taken to repair it.

48. In the Shemoga Division the expenditure was confined to a few roads of this class, viz :—

Theerthully-Anantapoor road.

Although the full amount of the estimate has been expended, yet the work has not been brought to a close; a large additional sanction will, in all probability, be required to complete the bridging and gravelling on this line.

Bridging the Benkipoor-Doomee road.

49. There were two estimates for this work, the first having only embraced the most urgently required bridges and drains, while the latter was for completing those of next importance. In all, nine drain bridges of one

vent, and four of two vents were constructed, several being of laterite stone in chunam.

50. Two small bridges were also put out of hand, and another season will suffice to finish the work from end to end.

51. There are undoubted difficulties in carrying on any work in this part of the country, but making all allowances, the progress has not been satisfactory.

Hurihur Bridge.

52. Owing to the death of the contractor, Mr. Cockburn, in April 1866, the Hurihur Bridge works, were taken over temporarily by Lieutenant Pole, whose services on this occasion were specially brought to the notice of the Government of India. It being considered, however, of paramount importance, that the undivided attention of the most experienced executive officer in the province, should be devoted to the prosecution of a work of such magnitude, Captain Johnson, with the sanction of Government, was detached from executive charge of the Mysore Division, and transferred to Hurihur, the works at which place have since then, formed an entirely separate executive division.

53. The total expenditure incurred during past year on the bridge, has been Rs. 1,01,881, for which a very large amount of work was executed. Arches Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,11,12,13 and 14 were successfully completed, and since then, Nos. 7,8,9 and 10 have also been reported as keyed:—thus for all practical purposes closing the work from end to end. It is now of course only a matter of time to build up the spandrils, blocking courses, and parapets, and thus throw the bridge open to traffic. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Captain Johnson, for his able and scientific management of this work, for his untiring energy, or for the skill and determination with which he held together such large bodies of workmen, and superintendence of a most heterogeneous description.

54. Though as a rule, labor has been plentiful, yet owing to the locality, close to the cotton fields of Dharwar, the rates have been high, which has necessarily made the work expensive, as compared with others in Mysore; but it is not anticipated that any considerable excess over estimated amount will be incurred, saving for the two items of baling, and the cost of the extra arch. The requisite supplemental estimate will be submitted shortly, for the sanction of the Government of India.

55. In the Chituldroog Division the following works are noted:—

Hurihur Road.

In consequence of the shortness and severity of last monsoon, it was impracticable for the contractor to take full advantage of it, to consolidate the metal on this line. A

large quantity of material was, however, collected. Rs. 13,360 have been expended in improving and metalling this line during last year, out of an allotment of Rs. 20,000.

Bridging Chituldroog-Doomee road.

56. An expenditure of Rs. 14,198, out of an allotment of Rs. 20,000, has been incurred during last year, in bridging this line. Of the bridges and tunnels, which number 40, eight have been completed with the exception of plastering, another also, with the exception of parapets and plastering. The foundations only of 17 others have been completed, and the remaining 14, have yet to be commenced. This somewhat unsatisfactory progress, is owing partly to the death of contractor, Mootakrishna Pillay, and partly to the drought and famine which prevailed last year, as also, to an outbreak of cholera, which induced the laborers to desert the works. The work connected with the improvement, and metalling of the Chituldroog-Chellakerry road, has, however, been satisfactorily completed.

57. Two or three famine-relief-works in this district, have also been executed, at an outlay of Rs. 3,920.

58. In the Toomkoor Division, there has been a good deal of road work in progress during the year under review.

Toomkoor-Shemoga road.

59. This road is by far the most important of the communications which have been carried out in the Toomkoor Division. The total expenditure on it, amounts to Rs. 76,456, of which Rs. 22,475 were expended in past year.

60. This sum exceeded the allotment made in the Budget; but it being found that work to that amount could be executed, the extra assignment was sanctioned by competent authority.

61. During last year, 15 miles of this road were metalled—a tunnel of 10 vents constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,042, and a large quantity of metal, for portions yet incomplete, and bricks and chunam for tunnels, have been collected on the road.

62. A new road was constructed below the Moogenhully Putna tank, at an outlay of Rs, 4,202, which sum is included in the amount of Rs. 22,475 previously mentioned. A little work yet remains to entirely finish this road.

Bangalore-Bellary road to Toomkoor.

63. The metalling of this road, 9 miles, seven of which were completed, during past year, has progressed satisfactorily. The expenditure on the work was Rs. 9,792; a large quantity of metal has been collected for the remaining portion of the road, which will shortly be completed.

64. The metalling of the 12th and 13th miles of this road, which but for the dilatoriness of the contractor would have been completed last year; is being carried out now by departmental agency. Progress indifferent.

Toomkoor-Coonghul road.

65. The expenditure incurred during last year, in raising to second class a portion of the above road, was Rs. 6,102, out of an allotment of 10,000, leaving 3,898 less than sum provided. This is accounted for, by an outbreak of cholera among the work-people, which unavoidably brought the work to a stand-still.

Coonghul-Yeddioor road.

66. Several miles have been partially metalled, and a great quantity of material collected, which will allow of the spreading and tamping being commenced as soon as the rains set in.

67. In the Colar Division, the road from Doddaballapoor to Goribednore has been the most important communication executed during past year.

Doddaballapoor-Goribednore road.

The total allotment allowed in Budget, viz., Rs. 10,000, has been worked out.

68. The progress made on the road has been satisfactory, although the original contractors failed in their agreement.

69. Has also been finished and made traffica-ble for carts.

The Munchenhully ghaut.

70. In the Bangalore Division, a travellers' bungalow has been under construction at Nellamunglum, on the main road to Bellary, and will, it is expected, be completed by August next. Rs. 3,826 were expended during last year.

Accommodation for Travellers.

71. In Hassan Division, the two Moosafirkhanas at Kotagar and Moodgherry were finished.

V. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

72. The only work of importance under this head, was the *Drainage of the Pettah of Bangalore,* which has been completed to the extent provided in the original estimate, and much good thereby effected. For the full development of the scheme, however, an estimate has recently been sanctioned by Government, for the extension of the main drain and construction of a branch one. With the completion of this work, the Pettah will be furnished with an entire system of drainage arteries on which to graft the street drains, a work which has already made some progress.—Rs. 11,600 were expended on this work during the year.

73. An extent of swampy ground at the west corner of Ulsoor tank, Bangalore, was reclaimed at a cost of Rs. 3,607. A reservoir of the capacity of 4,00,000 cubic yards, was constructed above Miller's tank, at a cost of Rs. 8,714, and another at the head of Bazaar, for Rs. 1,444.

74. In the Mysore Division Rs. 1,480 were expended in sinking a clear-water reservoir in the Doddakerry tank, and some other work of a similar kind executed at Hassan.

REPAIRS.

Repairs agricultural by both Civil and Public Works Officers.

75. The following table shews, in the same form as that employed in the previous year's report, the number of works of this class dealt with by officers of both departments, the actual value of the work done, and the lapses from sums left unutilized.

REPAIRS AGRICULTURAL.

Executive Department.	Civil District or Public Works Division.	Number of agricultural works dealt with	Appropriation from year's Budget.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Budget grant. More.	Less.
Civil Officers.	Deputy Superintendent, Bangalore.	156	58,846	39,857	...	18,989
	Do. Toomkoor.	199	24,936	21,544	...	3,392
	Do. Colar.	67	17,478	15,240	...	2,238
	Do. Mysore.	168	84,528	40,865	...	43,663
	Do. Hassan.	...	25,093	22,985	...	2,108
	Do. Shemoga.	...	13,168	9,898	...	3,270
	Do. Cudoor.	...	9,589	4,054	...	5,535
	Do. Chituldroog.	...	19,652	17,748	...	1,904
			2,53,290	1,72,191	...	81,099
	Deduct Expenditure...	.....	1,72,191	...	...	...
	Total less expended by Civil Officers.	.....	81,099			81,099
Public Works.	Executive Engineer, Bangalore.	8	5,672	4,866	...	806
	Do. Colar.	7	17,023	13,075	...	3,948
	Do. Toomkoor.	11	21,547	16,710	...	4,837
	Do. Chituldroog.	1	358	956	598	...
	Do. Shemoga.	2	204	132	...	72
	Do. Cudoor.	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Mysore.	16	21,392	17,878	...	3,514
	Do. Hassan.	8	6,900	4,034	...	2,866
	Total.....	.....	73,096	57,651	598	16,043
	Deduct.....	.....	57,651			598
	Total less expended by Ex: Engineers	.....	15,445			15,445

76. It will be observed that the actual amount spent in last year (1,72,191+57,651) Rs. 2,29,842, was Rs. 59,483, in excess of the outlay of the previous one, viz., Rs. 1,70,359. This is of course owing to the large amount undertaken in the shape of famine-relief-works, but notwithstanding this great enhancement of outlay, the lapses which have occurred are more serious than hitherto recorded.

77. In the Bangalore Division no less than Rs. 18,989 remained unutilized from the allotment at the end of the year, and in Mysore the enormous amount of Rs. 43,663 was similarly allowed to lapse. Arrangements have now been made, which if attended to, will entirely prevent in future this useless retention of funds in the hands of officers, who have not the means of using them, but it certainly is not a favorable feature in the year's working, and will at once account for the amount short-spent in the opening table—para 1.

Road Maintenance.

78. The following table shews concisely the number of miles of road of different classes, kept in repair during the past year, and the cost of maintenance.

Executive Division.	Miles of road maintained.					Total Outlay during the year.
	1st Class or Imperial Roads.	2nd Class or Provincial Roads	3rd Class or District Roads.	4th Class or Cusbah Roads.	Total.	
Bangalore Division ...	132	64	170¼	10	376¼	41,122
Toomkoor do. ...	58	...	282¼	...	340¼	39,991
Colar do. ...	...	145	75	...	220	17,643
Mysore do. ...	130¾	69	125	...	324¾	51,321
Hassan do. ...	...	219	83½	10	312½	30,456
Shemoga do. ...	...	24	245	11	280	39,286
Cudoor do. ...	...	42	122¾	11	175¾	17,248
Chituldroog do. ...	159½	...	42	18	219½	37,146
Total...	480¼	563	1,145¾	60	2,249	2,74,213

79. In actual length it will be noted that the roads have increased by the completion of certain lines a little over 60 miles since the previous year, and that consequently the charge has been heavier, viz., Rs. 2,74,213, against Rs. 2,40,564 in 1865-66; the actual cost per mile for maintenance of the different classes was, however, much the same. For the most part, the roads in Nugur, Hassan, and Mysore Divisions were very fairly maintained. In the two last mentioned divisions they were indeed mostly in first rate condition for fast travelling. In Bangalore and Toomkoor Divisions they were, however, not in a satisfactory condition.

80. As the majority of these consisted of the repairs of tanks and channels, this is probably the most appropriate place in the report for adverting briefly to this matter. The actual details even now forthcoming are, however, so meagre, as to be entirely confined to the following bare statement of the numbers, and classes of works, undertaken with this object from the extra 2 lakhs placed at disposal specifically for work of this description.

Famine Relief Works.

81. Not long since, in consequence of a call made by the Government of India, for some specific information as to the utilization of the famine grant, a request was preferred to the Superintendents for statements of general results to be embodied in this report.

82. The Deputy Superintendent of Colar has given a fully detailed statement with explanatory remarks on each work, and a nearly similar return has been furnished from Toomkoor, but neither have been accompanied by a summary of results. The Bangalore Deputy Superintendent, on the other hand, summarizes results without giving any detail.

83. From the three Districts of the Nugur Division, as also from the Mysore District of Ashtagram (Hassan sent no return) simple tables of figures, without remarks, have been received.

84. It is, therefore, to be regretted that nothing of any importance can at present be added to the information already submitted in another communication. The following table, however, shews sufficiently clearly the classification of the expenditure for the special purpose, with the localities of the various works.

District.	Original Works.						Repairs.						Grand Total.	
	Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Total.		Agricultural.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Total.			
	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.
Bangalore. .	0	0	9	24,810	9	24,810	41	9,899	4	6,021	45	15,920	54	40,730
Colar	2	450	0	0	2	450	24	6,688	9	1,824	33	8,512	35	8,962
Toomkoor...	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	10,183	1	194	49	10,377	49	10,377
Mysore	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	11,994	0	0	23	11,994	23	11,994
Shemoga ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3,416	0	0	11	3,416	11	3,416
Cudoor ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2,989	0	0	12	2,989	12	2,989
Chituldroog	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	9,963	0	0	27	9,963	27	9,963
Hassan	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	4,556	0	0	21	4,556	21	4,556
Totals...	2	450	9	24,810	11	25,260	206	59,688	14	8,039	221	67,727	232	92,987

ESTABLISHMENT.

85. The expenditure under the head "Establishment," during the past year has been Rs. 3,24,154, against a modified grant of Rs. 3,50,627, a saving of Rs. 26,473 was thereby effected. The cost of establishment on the gross outlay was nearly 18·55 per cent.

86. It should, however, be noted that in consequence of a ruling received in the Controller's office in regard to Code page 23, para 12, about the charge for work establishment, the above outlay includes the pay of every man in the department engaged in supervision, above the rank of head cooly. No work establishment of any kind has, in fact, during the past year, been charged to estimate.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Re-organization of the Executive Divisions.

87. The increase of the number of the executive divisions inaugurated at the close of the previous official year, has thus far worked so well, that it has undoubtedly brought a more close and intelligent supervision to bear on the works in progress; and had it been practicable to secure the theoretical arrangement originally intended of one Executive Engineer, one Assistant Engineer, and two or three efficient Upper Subordinates, in each range, the results would no doubt have been much more marked.

88. But from the circumstance of one Executive Engineer being detached in charge of the Hurrihur Bridge works, the place of an Assistant Engineer still remaining vacant after several months, the number of Upper Subordinates being still maintained at the reduced scale of eighteen for the whole province, as also from the frequently recurring casualties arising from sickness or leave, it has been wholly impossible to keep up even the normal strength according to scale, in any division.

89. The consequence is that the establishment has, as a rule, been entirely overtaxed with work, and this state of matters is the more to be regretted, as it has directly interfered with the getting up of many most urgently called-for, and remunerative irrigation projects.

90. A distinct loss has thus been sustained, and what is of even more consequence, after the deplorable sufferings of the people in the drought-stricken districts last year, it has been found impossible to frame the projects upon which their future safety depends, much less carry them into execution. It cannot be too forcibly stated, that without the requisite Establishment, any schemes for dealing adequately with the great question of obviating or even mitigating the effects of drought in Mysore, must prove abortive. This is a question therefore calling for the most earnest consideration of Government.

91. Two Assistant Engineers were added to the Engineer branch of the establishment during the year, viz; Mr. Edwards and Mr. Ram Row, B. C. E., but the latter subsequently resigned his appointment. Major D. J. P. Campbell, Executive Engineer, Toomkoor Division, also resigned his appointment, but the matter is still under the consideration of Government.

New Appointments and Casualties.

92. In the Upper Subordinate grade, one new member was appointed, and one (Supervisor Page) was transferred to Rajpootana. Two men were also dismissed for misconduct, and two others resigned. Though the hopes entertained last year of our having at length passed the transition stage with reference to the upper, and indeed Lower Subordinates, have by no means been realized, still it cannot be doubted that the large majority of those who remain have become confirmed in habits of steadiness and the more strict performance of duty, which cannot fail to effect most favorably by example the younger members. No less than three men have now attained or been recommended for the warrant grade, and there are several other aspirants to it.

93. The work executed by both Messrs. Wallace and Co., and Mr. Vigor, in Bangalore, has been all that could be wished, but the same cannot be said for minor works at distance from immediate supervision, and especially road repairs. There is no lack of competition for works in all of the large stations, and in the Maidàn talooks; but in actual execution, much yet remains to be done in enforcing the terms of the specifications, and exacting the best description of work and materials.

Contract work.

94. Some officers as well as subordinates have been much too lax in not compelling specific performance, but as competition has now increased so much, and the characters of most of the contractors are well known, much greater attention will in future, be devoted to the essential requirements of the system, and to the passing of none but absolutely sound work.

95. On this head it may be sufficient to remark that Lieutenant Trail has exerted himself with the best effect to complete the system of account so ably introduced by his predecessor Lieutenant Colonel Nepean Smith, whose tenure of charge, it need hardly be observed, was marked by the most important and beneficial changes.

Accounts.

96. The services rendered by the last named officer have already received fitting recognition, but Lieutenant Trail has set himself so earnestly to work as to leave nothing to be wished for, and I would therefore take this opportunity of recording the obligation I feel under, for the ready and efficient aid at all times received from him.

97. The name of Captain Johnson has already been prominently noticed for his successful work at the Hurrihur Bridge. Captain W. Campbell only returned lately from leave, but he and Lieutenant S. C. Clarke with Mr. Assistant Engineer Edwards, all deserve favorable mention in connection with the works of the Sreeràmadavara Anicut. Lieutenant Pole worked with the greatest zeal and effect in the drought-stricken districts of Chituldroog, and Lieutenant Bowen has also conducted the duties of Executive Engineer in the Mysore Division much to my satisfaction. Mr. R. C. Dobbs has now for many years conducted very satisfactorily the arduous duties of Executive Engineer of the Bangalore Division, and in recognition of his services received lately a step in rank from the Government of India. Assistant Engineer Gatherer has also worked very efficiently.

Names of members of the Department who have distinguished themselves.

98. Among the Upper Subordinates, the names of Sub-Conductor Brown, Serjeant Lennox, Messrs. Haldwell, Legge and Serjeant Johnson all deserve favorable notice.

99. In conclusion, I would beg to bring to the favorable notice of Government, the name of Captain W. Chrystie, my Assistant, from whose methodical, intelligent and zealous inspection of works in progress, the most marked improvement has already resulted, and to whose efficient aid in office, I feel extremely indebted.

BANGALORE,
CENTRAL OFFICE,
18*th June*, 1867.

R. H. SANKEY, MAJOR, R. E.,
Chief Engineer of Mysore.

incipal Commodities exported and imported from and to the ore during the year 1866—67.

s where produced and to which exported.	IMPORTS. Quantity in tons.			Value.	Localities where chiefly imported and exported.
Nugur Division and exported to Coorg, Bellary Her Majesty's Territories	729	8	40	7,46,102	Imports from Sager, Canara and Malabar to the Nugur and Ashtagram Divisions.
Hassan District	32	18	13	54,495	From Madras, Salem, Bellary and Canara into the Nundidroog Division.
Do.	522	10	8	6,58,232	Imported from Madras, Dharvar, Tulcherry and other districts in Her Majesty's Territories principally into Nugur and Ashtagram Divisions.
... ...	40	1	13	1,33,175	This commodity is largely imported into all the districts in Mysore from Bombay, Coompta, the Western Coast and Madras.
he Nugur Division and is exported to	6	19	20	28,456	The imports are from Coorg and Madras chiefly into the Nundidroog Division.
exported to Her Majesty's Terri-	640	6	40	1,35,735	Imports into the Bangalore District chiefly.
... ...	61	4	0	24,222	Imports are from Madras, Bellary, the Western Coast and Canara.
... ...	140	5	96	1,03,502	Largely imported from Canara and Bellary principally into the Shimoga District in Nugur.
... ... droog Division, where d to Madras ...	70	18	88	1,85,042	Dry cocoanuts are imported from Madras into the Nundidroog Division.
	1,004	11	48	7,43,159	
... ...	414	7	32	5,42,276	Imported principally from Bellary, Dharvar, and Madras.
... ... quantities, but been a consider- consequently a	318	17	16	5,23,190	Imported principally from Hoobbulli, Madras, and the Western Coast into the province.
.. ...	1,250	10	56	6,00,260	No coffee is imported.
is exported to	2,270	5	0	2,44 300	None imported.

Account of Receipts and Charges of District Funds for 1866—67 *or the* 11 *months from May* 1866 *to March* 1867.

	Nundidroog Division.									Nugur Division.										Ashtagram Division.						Total.		
	Bangalore			Colar.			Toomkoor.			Shimoga.			Cudoor.			Chituldroog.			Mysore.			Hassan.					
Balance on 30th April 1866 } In Treasury	27,169	8	11	18,112	5	8½	18,288	3	4	52,837	9	2½	8,524	1	1½	38,151	1	1½	37,672	10	1½	54,716	12	5	2,55,472	4	9½
} In hands of Fund Officers.	3,349	13	1	3,038	2	2	0	0	0	1,337	14	8	6,857	2	7	332	15	1	816	8	1	2,463	1	2	18,195	8	10
Total.....	30,519	6	0	21,150	7	10½	18,288	3	4	54,175	7	10½	15,381	3	8½	38,484	0	2½	38,489	3	½	57,179	13	7	2,73,667	13	7½
Receipts.																											
Contributions from Government.																											
Plough Tax	10,466	8	1	6,108	3	6	9,369	12	10	9,238	13	6	8,236	14	4	7,326	15	2	11,210	0	0	10,101	0	8	72,058	4	10
Ferry Collections	1	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,426	2	6	203	2	9	1,368	6	4	254	4	8	1,097	6	9	4,351	2	7
Cattle Fines and Forfeitures	1,660	11	1	874	7	6	1,071	14	10	1,765	2	8	1,930	7	4	2,287	2	8	2,652	15	5	3,832	11	6	16,075	9	0
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,101	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	2	8	0	0	0	103	1	3	1,411	1	1
Remittances	0	0	0	0	0	0	791	7	10	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,791	7	10
Grant-in-aid from Imperial Funds	3,813	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,813	5	0
Total.....	15,942	4	1	6,982	11	0	12,335	0	8	12,430	2	8	20,370	8	5	11,188	10	10	14,117	4	8	15,134	4	2	1,08,500	14	4
Grand Total.....	46,461	10	1	28,133	2	10½	30,623	4	0	66,605	10	6½	35,751	12	1½	49,672	11	½	52,606	7	6	72,314	1	9	3,82,168	11	11½
Disbursements.																											
Original Works (*Communications*)	17,474	14	1	15,942	13	8	2,810	5	7	14,175	4	1	12,436	7	4	4,980	1	4	27,034	10	6	14,249	11	10	1,09,104	3	11
Repairs (*Do.*)	2,346	9	11	2,497	5	4	4,520	8	9	0	0	0	1,782	2	2	11,193	0	11	3,008	14	4	640	10	7	25,989	4	0
Establishments with contingencies	2,518	0	9	1,943	1	10	2,141	5	11	2,709	0	4	1,693	11	0	1,931	1	0	2,719	1	4	2,141	13	5	17,797	3	7
Tools and Plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	3	0	345	11	7	250	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,564	8	3	3,174	6	10
Refunds	308	11	10	3	4	0	1,287	5	6	0	0	0	1,960	11	10	401	10	1	191	15	2	162	14	2	4,316	8	8
Remittances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	791	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,791	7	10
Total.....	22,648	4	7	20,386	8	10	10,773	12	9	27,230	0	0	18,123	0	4	20,297	5	2	32,954	8	11	18,759	10	3	1,71,173	2	10
Balance on 31st March 1867...	23,813	5	6	7,746	10	½	19,849	7	3	39,375	10	6½	17,628	11	9½	29,375	5	10½	19,651	14	7½	53,554	7	6	2,10,995	9	1½
In Treasury.....	19,119	12	5	5,299	13	2½	19,799	7	3	32,800	10	2½	10,214	10	½	27,270	5	5½	13,686	9	9½	42,350	3	6	1,70,541	7	10½
In hands of Fund Officers	4,693	9	1	2,446	12	10	50	0	0	6,575	0	4	7,414	1	9	2,105	0	5	5,965	4	10	11,204	4	0	40,454	1	3

BANGALORE,
15*th June* 1867.

H. HUDSON,
Deputy Accountant General of Mysore.

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Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Mysore Territory from May 1866 to March 1867, classified under the Budget Headings shewing His Highness the Maha Rajah's one-fifth share of the Net Revenue calculated in conformity with the principle laid down by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in his Lordship's Minute, dated 14th April 1834, and the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors under date the 12th February 1836, and exhibiting the comparison with the former year as prescribed by Mr. Secretary Maddock's letter of the 28th October 1839.

No.	PARTICULARS.	Amount in 1865—66 (12 Months.)			Amount in 1866—67 (11 Months.)			Difference. Increase.			Difference. Decrease.			REMARKS.
	Gross Collections	1,09,16,692	1	1½	92,20,078	12	10½	0	0	0	16,96,613	4	3	
	Deduct—Credits to Sowar Establishment	2,992	11	10	9,682	5	5	6,689	9	7	0	0	0	
	Net Revenue of the Island of Seringapatam ...	23,665	4	0	17,916	7	7	0	0	0	5,748	12	5	
	Net collections appertaining to His Highness's fifth share account	1,08,90,034	1	3½	91,92,479	15	10½	0	0	0	16,97,554	1	5	
	Charges.													
3	Refunds	24,960	14	8	26,315	11	7	1,354	12	11	0	0	0	
4	Land Revenue including Sayer Customs, &c.	9,07,202	5	3	8,05,535	14	8	0	0	0	1,01,666	6	7	
5	Forests...	97,746	12	4	85,988	4	2	0	0	0	11,758	8	2	
6	Abkari	29,050	13	7	17,845	15	1	0	0	0	11,203	14	6	
7	Assessed Taxes (Mohaturpha)	860	0	0	826	15	10	0	0	0	33	0	2	
11	Stamps...	18,984	0	10	14,676	11	10	0	0	0	4,307	5	0	
12	Mint	1,142	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,142	11	4	
13	Post Office	1,25,635	15	5	112,537	4	10	0	0	0	13,098	10	7	
	Total.....	12,05,583	9	5	10,63,726	14	0	0	0	0	1,41,856	11	5	
16	Administration and Public Departments													16
	1. Public Offices	2,79,260	12	8	2,71,760	4	6	0	0	0	7,500	8	2	Total payments to the Maha Rajah in 1866—67. 12,11,937—14— 6
	2. Maharajah's stipend	3,50,000	0	0	3,20,833	5	4	0	0	0	29,166	10	8	Deduct advances on account of ⅓ share. 8,91,104— 9— 2
	Total 16.....	6,29,260	12	8	5,92,593	9	10	0	0	0	36,667	2	10	Stipend for 11 months... 3,20,833— 5— 4
17	Law and Justice	10,36,664	8	3	10,66,434	8	11	29,770	0	8	0	0	0	
18	Police	5,07,245	9	8	4,57,411	12	3	0	0	0	49,833	13	5	
20	Education, Science and Art...	1,26,722	7	9	1,34,189	5	1	7,466	13	4	0	0	0	
22	Medical Services'	62,793	7	1	63,833	10	7	1,040	3	6	0	0	0	
23	Stationery and Printing	37,091	1	7	39,213	1	1	2,121	15	6	0	0	0	
25	Allowances and Assignments under treaties and engagements	3,49,644	11	10	3,16,243	12	5	0	0	0	33,400	15	5	25
														Total charges in 1865—67. 26,12,077— 1— 9
														Deduct.
														Subsidy 11 months. 23,45,833— 5— 4
														Quit rent of Seringapatam. 50,000— 0— 0
														22,95,833— 5— 4
														3,16,243—12— 5
26	Miscellaneous	76,742	0	6	70,818	6	11	0	0	0	5,923	9	7	
27	Superannuation retired and compassionate allowances ...	98,295	2	11	93,715	5	0	4,579	13	11	0	0	0	
28 A.	Mysore Local Force (Foot)	2,86,752	0	4	2,63,268	15	2	0	0	0	23,483	1	2	
B.	Public Works	14,00,000	0	0	13,05,000	0	0	0	0	0	95,000	0	0	
	Total Charges 3 to 28.....	58,16,795	8	0	54,66,449	5	3	0	0	0	3,50,346	2	9	
	Net Revenue according to the prescribed mode of calculation	50,73,238	9	3½	37,26,030	10	7½	0	0	0	13,47,207	14	8	26
														Total charges in 1866—67. 1,31,642— 8—11
														Deduct.
														Paid on account of His Highness' debts. 39,822— 2— 0
														Famine Donation to Menial servants. 33,823—12— 0
														Do. to Relief Fund. 18,178— 4— 0
														60,824— 2— 0
														70,818— 6—11
	One-fifth share of the Net Revenue allotted to His Highness' the Maharajah	10,14,647	11	5	7,45,206	2	2	0	0	0	2,69,441	9	3	
	His Highness' fixed allowance	3,50,000	0	0	3,20,833	5	4	0	0	0	29,166	10	8	
	Total His Highness' Income.....	13,64,647	11	5	10,66,039	7	6	0	0	0	2,98,608	3	11	
	Financial Result.													
	Total Gross Collections	1,09,16,692	1	1½	92,20,078	12	10½	0	0	0	16,96,613	4	3	
	Deduct.													
	Charges as above 3 to 28	58,16,795	8	0	54,66,449	5	3	0	0	0	3,50,346	2	9	
	One fifth of the Net Revenue	10,14,647	11	5	7,45,206	2	2	0	0	0	2,69,441	9	3	
	Subsidy	24,50,000	0	0	22,45,833	5	4	0	0	0	2,04,166	10	8	
	Mysore Local Horse	7,89,388	0	8	7,08,182	5	10	0	0	0	81,205	10	10	28 A.
														Total in 1866—67. 9,72,513— 7—10
														Deduct.
														Local Horse 7,08,182— 5—10
														Bargeers. 1,062— 2—10
														7,09,244— 8— 8
														2,63,268—15— 2
	Bargeers	1,424	3	7	1,062	2	10	0	0	0	362	0	9	
	Rent of the Island of Seringapatam	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Ordinary Charges.....	1,01,22,255	7	8	92,16,733	5	5	0	0	0	9,05,522	2	3	B.
														Total P. W. expenditure in 1866-67 including outlay on Famine works. 18,38,373—12— 8
														Deduct.
														Amount in excess of ordinary allotment in Civil Budget for 11 months. 5,33,373—12— 8
														13,05,000— 0— 0
	Extraordinary expenditure out of Cash Balance on account of Public Works Department in excess of allotment in Civil Budget	2,67,457	6	11	5,33,373	12	8	2,65,916	5	9	0	0	0	
	Payments on account of H. H. the Maharajah's debts ...	4,42,973	6	1	19,222	2	0	0	0	0	4,23,751	4	1	
	Famine Grants	0	0	0	41,602	0	0	41,602	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total *extraordinary* Payments out of Cash Balance.....	7,10,430	13	0	5,94,197	14	8	0	0	0	1,16,232	14	4	
	Total Disbursements *ordinary* and *extraordinary*.....	1,08,32,686	4	8	98,10,931	4	1	0	0	0	10,21,755	0	7	
	Surplus on the year's ordinary Receipts and Charges.....	7,94,436	9	5½	3,345	7	5½	0	0	0	7,91,091	2	0	
		Surplus.			Deficit.									
	Net result of Receipts compared with Expenditure *ordinary* and *extraordinary*	84,005	12	5½	5,90,852	7	2½							

N. B.—The ordinary Public Works allotment for 12 months was 14,50,000 which was reduced by $\frac{1}{10}$th for the period of 11 months to Rs. 13,05,000 as above, on the principle laid down by the Government of India in P. W. Circular No. 49 dated 8th June 1866.

DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, 6th *June* 1867.

H. HUDSON,
Dy. Accott. General of Mysore.

16	ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.																			
	1 Public Offices.																			
	Salaries of officers	94,607	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Establishment	1,55,032	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Travelling charges	5,553	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Contingencies, &c.	11,305	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2 Maharajah's stipend	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3 do. ½ share of the Revenue computed as per statement in the Administration Report ...	7,45,206	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total.....	10,11,704	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	LAW AND JUSTICE.																			
	1 Courts, &c.																			
	Salaries of officers	34,133	14	3	26,844	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,844	10	4				
	Establishment	37,273	4	7	27,632	0	1	4,200	2	5	5,632	8	9	37,464	11	3				
	Travelling charges	1,036	8	11	5,900	12	9	196	13	10	94	15	7	6,192	10	2				
	Contingencies, &c., Judicial Commissioner's and Magistrate's offices	4,054	0	9	3,905	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,905	7	9				
	Total.....	76,497	12	6	64,282	14	11	4,397	0	3	5,727	8	4	74,407	7	6				
	Add Moiety of Land Revenue.....	1,293	5	4	1,13,926	8	10	62,531	12	7½	61,652	4	6½	2,38,110	10	0				
	Total.....	77,791	1	10	1,78,209	7	9	66,928	12	10½	67,379	12	10½	3,12,518	1	6				
	2 Jails	0	0	0	98,789	15	9	6,928	14	11	21,710	2	8	1,27,429	1	4				
	3 Registration of assurances	5,693	12	1	3,701	8	0	755	0	0	866	9	5	5,326	1	5				
	Total Law and Justice.....	83,484	13	11	2,80,703	15	6	74,612	11	9½	89,956	8	11½	4,45,273	4	3				
18	POLICE.																			
	1 Cantonment and Towns	0	0	0	40,026	6	6	0	0	0	2,764	8	3	42,790	14	9				
	2 Talooks	0	0	0	61,001	11	2	55,354	2	10	45,420	11	4	1,61,776	9	4				
	3 Miscellaneous	300	0	0	4,107	12	11	0	0	0	229	9	6	4,337	6	5				
	Total.....	300	0	0	1,05,135	14	7	55,354	2	10	48,414	13	1	2,08,904	14	6				
20	EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.																			
	1 Establishment	48,728	15	5	15,347	8	10	4,397	3	6	4,921	9	9	24,666	6	1				
	2 Grants-in-aid	14,268	8	0	11,393	0	0	397	0	0	440	0	0	12,230	0	0				
	3 Public gardens	10,454	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	4 Museum	1,665	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	5 Cinchona plantations	1,865	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Total.....	76,983	10	10	26,740	8	10	4,794	3	6	5,361	9	9	36,896	6	1				
22	MEDICAL.																			
	1 Medical Establishment	19,896	3	2	5,513	14	8	1,776	1	3	1,785	5	10	9,075	5	9				
	2 Vaccine do	90	0	0	1,474	8	0	1,373	0	0	1,182	4	0	4,029	12	0				
	Total.....	19,986	3	2	6,988	6	8	3,149	1	3	2,967	9	10	13,105	1	9				
23	STATIONERY AND PRINTING.																			
	1 Government Press Establishment	13,223	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	2 Stock and Contingent charges	6,066	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	3 Europe Stationery	19,923	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Total.....	39,213	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
25	ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS.																			
	1 Subsidy to British Government	22,45,833	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	2 Seringapatam Rental	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	3 Political Pensions	56,744	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	4 Endowments of Religious and charitable Institutions	8,058	6	7	11,944	9	8	10,059	2	7	5,393	0	4	27,396	12	7				
	Total.....	23,60,636	5	5	11,944	9	8	10,059	2	7	5,393	0	4	27,396	12	7				
26	MISCELLANEOUS.																			
	1 Travellers Bungalow Establishment ...	618	0	0	3,101	3	10	1,193	5	6	1,845	10	10	6,140	4	2				
	2 Miscellaneous.																			
	Paris Exhibition	2,345	12	10	99	14	10	0	0	0	34	3	11	134	2	9				
	Agra Exhibition	194	13	11	768	2	4	0	11	0	2	0	2	770	13	6				
	Loss in recoinage of uncurrent silver coins ...	2,386	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Books, maps, advertisements, &c. ...	2,969	12	7	527	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	527	2	4				
	Famine Donation to Menial servants ...	16,579	4	0	2,691	4	0	156	0	0	377	0	0	3,224	4	0				
	Grants-in-aid to Famine Relief Fund ...	0	0	0	15,678	4	0	1,900	0	0	1,000	0	0	17,578	4	0				
	Compensation for lands taken up for public purposes	0	0	0	4,416	4	6	619	3	3	0	0	0	5,035	7	9				
	Planting avenues	0	0	0	3,568	0	0	2,004	0	0	3,000	0	0	8,572	0	0				
	Cinchona plantation purchase money ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	His Highness debts payments in this year ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Conservancy charges, Mysore Cantonment and Hoonsoor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Charges for constructing Elephant Kraal ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Bursting Guns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Other items	88	8	0	4,160	3	0	770	0	6	1,079	12	6	6,010	0	0				
	Total.....	24,564	3	10	31,909	3	0	4,549	14	9	5,493	0	7	41,952	2	4				
	Total Miscellaneous.....	25,182	3	10	33,010	6	10	5,743	4	3	7,338	11	5	48,092	6	6				

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HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Commissioner's Treasury.	Nundidroog Division.				Nuggur Division.				Ashtagram Division.				Grand Total.
		Bangalore District.	Colar District.	Toomcoor District.	Total.	Shemogah District.	Cudoor District.	Chituldroog District.	Total.	Mysore District.	Hassan District.	Total.		
PUBLIC DI														
Local														
Mu	1,14,609 13 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,14,609 13 5	
Trust Fund	0 0 0	79,757 0 9	1,545 4 0	365 0 0	81,667 4 9	2,488 9 1	2,577 5 1	3,578 5 10	8,644 4 0	26,023 6 9	4,111 15 0	30,135 5 9	1,20,446 14 6	
Funds														
District														
Flo	0 0 0	17,155 8 1	6,108 3 6	9,369 12 10	32,633 8 5	9,236 13 6	8,256 14 4	7,326 15 2	2,802 11 0	11,210 0 9	10,101 0 8	21,311 1 5	78,747 4 10	
Misce Collections	0 0 0	1,662 7 0	874 7 6	2,173 12 0	4,710 10 6	3,191 5 2	12,133 10 1	3,861 11 8	1,186 10 11	2,907 3 9	5,033 3 6	7,940 7 3	31,837 12 8	
Collections														
Total.....	0 0 0	18,817 15 1	6,982 11 0	11,543 8 10	37,344 2 11	12,430 2 8	20,370 8 5	11,188 16 0	3,989 5 11	14,117 4 6	15,134 4 2	29,251 8 8	1,10,585 1 6	
Cent														
Build Manufacture Fund	0 0 0	11,865 10 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	11,865 10 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,787 11 3	0 0 0	1,787 11 3	13,653 6 2	
Allo sk Fund	0 0 0	1,803 12 9	279 9 11	1,095 2 4	3,178 9 0	330 2 0	551 4 11	803 12 5	685 3 4	679 0 10	3,198 10 0	3,877 10 10	8,741 7 2	
Fees deducted from Sayer and other collections.	0 0 0	1,343 11 1	351 3 5	41 5 11	1,736 4 5	1 14 3	19,955 14 4	14 3 2	968 15 9	13,220 15 2	244 13 8	13,465 12 10	35,171 1 0	
Merit advance Fund	0 0 0	300 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	300 0 0	125 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	125 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	425 0 0	
Fund	0 0 0	629 9 5	0 0 0	6 0 3	635 9 8	213 8 0	76 0 5	28 7 7	318 0 0	4,026 15 4	3,376 10 7	7,403 9 11	8,357 3 7	
Deposi														
...	28,650 7 10	23,248 11 3	10,851 3 3	25,117 3 4	59,217 1 10	22,820 15 11	17,005 15 6	34,882 3 5	74,709 2 10	2,11,306 9 11	37,442 15 3	2,48,749 9 2	4,11,326 5 8	
Miscel														
Ad														
Fore erable	3,10,617 7 5	11,652 13 7	19,294 10 3	15,481 1 2	46,428 9 0	18,676 7 5	4,127 15 3	11,782 15 4	34,587 6 0	2,29,378 12 4	10,003 12 10	2,39,382 9 2	6,31,015 15 7	
Reve	0 0 0	3,298 3 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,298 3 7	14,297 8 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	14,297 8 4	15,091 10 8	15 11 4	15,107 6 0	32,703 1 11	
Do advances...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	137 0 11	137 0 11	21,201 10 3	0 0 0	93,598 4 0	1,14,799 14 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,14,936 15 2	
His ble boundary mark advances ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	137 0 11	137 0 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	37,981 5 9	37,981 5 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	38,118 6 8	
ma e Maharajah's 4th share of the Reve-														
fic as per statement in the Administra-														
... ...	7,45,206 2 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7,45,206 2 2	
Her Maje														
asury at Bangalore ...	6,09,146 15 10	18,226 1 7	1,287 10 5	2,814 10 4	22,328 6 4	7,652 3 10	2,085 4 8	3,200 2 9	12,937 11 3	1,13,416 2 9	1,399 4 6	1,14,815 7 3	7,59,228 8 8	
Remittanc														
1. Bet														
2. issioner's Treasury and Districts...	27,16,451 5 9	50,000 0 0	0 0 0	74,000 0 0	1,24,000 0 0	63,000 0 0	0 0 0	67,000 0 0	1,30,000 0 0	3,85,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	4,35,000 0 0	34,05,451 5 9	
3. Treasuries ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	24,899 14 10	24,899 14 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,60,949 6 3	1,60,949 6 3	6,78,742 8 0	500 0 0	6,79,242 8 0	8,65,091 13 1	
Supply Bil t and Talook Treasuries ...	0 0 0	13,35,437 14 2	10,29,932 15 9	7,64,959 15 7	31,30,330 13 6	14,90,079 5 10	6,58,473 6 2	8,34,627 6 4	30,83,180 2 4	11,94,207 8 7	8,00,763 7 1	19,94,970 15 8	81,38,481 15 6	
Public Se	2,87,757 15 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,11,991 11 0	0 0 0	3,11,991 11 0	5,99,749 10 1	
Privileg ces	10,96,091 13 0	34,417 12 9	9,066 4 3	12,366 1 10	55,790 2 10	92,544 2 0	13,460 11 6	67,974 14 4	1,73,979 11 10	83,256 5 8	30,887 0 10	1,14,143 6 6	14,40,005 2 2	
... ...	17,159 3 9	13,275 9 8	9,450 2 6	20,686 12 1	43,412 8 3	47,372 9 8	16,997 14 4	48,647 11 3	1,13,018 3 3	63,943 7 2	33,815 15 1	97,759 6 3	2,71,349 4 11	
Total Public Debt...	59,25,691 3 8	16,04,074 14 7	10,88,981 10 9	9,53,650 14 4	36,46,707 7 8	17,93,234 3 3	7,85,682 4 7	13,76,254 13 3	39,55,171 5 1	33,46,190 1 11	9,90,894 8 4	43,37,084 10 3	1,78,61,654 10 8	
Total Receipts.....	59,76,547 15 9	31,59,690 4 6	21,47,643 5 9½	19,22,857 10 2	72,30,191 4 2½	32,97,314 10 4	16,51,864 11 0	22,51,628 0 5	72,00,807 5 9	46,06,903 7 5	20,70,283 6 5	66,77,186 13 10	2,70,84,733 7 6½	
e on 30th April 1866.....	32,71,477 10 8	3,03,056 13 8	3,10,880 14 4	2,65,861 7 6	8,79,799 3 6	9,52,751 14 6	2,95,212 13 2	3,06,105 10 7	15,54,071 6 3	5,66,342 15 0	7,90,487 11 6	13,56,830 10 6	70,62,178 14 11	
Grand Total Rupees.....	92,48,025 10 5	34,62,747 2 2	24,58,524 10 3½	21,88,719 1 8	81,09,990 7 8½	42,50,066 8 10	19,47,077 8 2	25,57,734 11 0	87,54,878 12 0	51,73,246 6 5	28,60,771 1 11	80,34,017 8 4	3,41,46,912 6 5½	

DEPUTY [illegible]
BANGAL[illegible] OFFICE
22nd May [illegible]67.

H. HUDSON,
Dy. Accountant General in Mysore.

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MYSORE.

Abstract of Receipts for the year 1866—67.

		HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Commissioner's Head Quarters.	Nundidroog Division. Bangalore District.	Nundidroog Division. Colar District.	Nundidroog Division. Toomkoor District.	Nundidroog Division. Total.	Nugur Division. Shemogah District.	Nugur Division. Cudoor District.	Nugur Division. Chituldroog District.	Nugur Division. Total.	Ashtagram Division. Mysore District.	Ashtagram Division. Hassan District.	Ashtagram Division. Total.	Grand Total.
II.	1.	LAND REVENUE.													
		Land Revenue	0 0 0	10,31,817 15 7	9,02,649 15 5	7,20,035 3 8	26,54,503 2 8	10,94,946 1 1	5,70,238 10 2	6,40,732 2 9	23,05,916 14 0	7,92,864 3 6	9,03,494 8 5	16,96,358 11 11	66,56,778 12 7
		Sayer Customs	0 0 0	51,176 4 5	7,942 11 0	57,619 4 7	1,16,738 4 0	2,13,235 0 9	1,35,903 11 2	26,364 7 6	3,75,503 2 8	38,117 1 4	36,982 4 10	75,099 6 2	5,67,340 12 10
		Total.....	0 0 0	10,82,994 4 0	9,10,592 10 5	7,77,654 8 3	27,71,241 6 8	13,08,181 1 1	7,06,142 5 4	6,67,096 10 3	26,81,420 0 8	8,30,981 4 10	9,40,476 13 3	17,71,458 2 1	72,24,119 9 5
III.		FORESTS.													
		Sale of Timber	0 0 0	56 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	56 12 0	35,718 10 4	20,484 13 2	17 10 0	56,221 1 6	30,790 7 2	0 0 0	30,790 7 2	87,068 4 8
		Do. Sandalwood	0 0 0	2,718 0 8	37 12 8	50 14 9	2,806 12 1	1,134 0 5	14 4 0	0 0 0	1,148 4 5	74,224 9 11	0 0 0	74,224 9 11	78,179 10 5
		Miscellaneous	0 0 0	12,616 2 6	2,185 12 1	7,943 15 0	22,775 13 7	18,359 13 5	31,113 3 10	15,644 15 0	65,098 0 3	9,578 3 10	3,320 5 8	12,898 9 6	1,00,772 7 4
		Total.....	0 0 0	15,420 15 2	2,223 8 9	7,994 13 9	25,639 5 8	55,192 8 2	51,612 5 0	15,662 9 0	1,22,467 0 2	1,14,593 4 11	3,320 5 8	1,17,913 10 7	2,66,020 6 5
IV.		ABKARI.													
		Sale of Arrack and other spirits	0 0 0	2,51,942 13 2	56,506 15 11	7,498 6 0	3,15,948 3 1	28,048 6 11	27,379 11 1	12,126 15 10	67,555 1 10	28,075 0 10	14,809 6 5	42,884 7 3	4,26,287 12 2
		Do. Toddy	0 0 0	4,285 7 4	22,786 9 4	99,883 3 4	1,26,955 4 0	18,345 0 0	14,811 10 0	1,06,489 4 8	1,39,645 14 8	1,09,757 3 1	34,806 7 9	1,44,563 10 10	4,11,194 13 6
		Miscellaneous...	0 0 0	38 0 4	26 3 11	0 0 0	64 4 3	9,338 14 0	2 6 7	62 0 0	9,403 4 7	812 0 4	201 13 0	1,013 13 4	10,481 6 2
		Total.....	0 0 0	2,56,266 4 10	79,319 13 2	1,07,381 9 4	4,42,967 11 4	55,732 4 11	42,113 11 8	1,18,678 4 6	2,16,534 5 1	1,38,644 4 3	49,817 11 2	1,88,461 15 5	8,47,963 15 10
V.		ASSESSED TAXES (MOHATURPHA.)													
		Plough Tax (*credited to "District Funds"*) ...													1,46,601 5 0
		House Tax	0 0 0	27,134 0 1	10,027 13 2	19,345 10 6	56,507 7 9	16,082 1 8	7,019 12 3	16,603 11 10	39,755 9 9	31,440 3 6	18,898 0 0	50,338 3 6	96,687 6 10
		Shop Tax	0 0 0	22,307 8 6	9,070 4 6	9,002 15 7	40,380 12 7	14,139 12 3	9,666 0 0	9,478 13 9	33,284 10 0	13,622 15 2	9,399 1 1	23,022 0 3	73,510 2 2
		Loom Tax	0 0 0	17,840 4 4	5,998 13 7	9,954 12 7	33,793 14 6	3,574 2 0	4,043 4 0	12,888 6 10	20,545 12 10	10,044 13 8	9,125 9 2	19,170 6 10	13,218 1 9
		Oil mill Tax	0 0 0	3,177 5 2	1,385 10 0	1,392 14 7	5,955 13 9	581 0 0	445 4 0	941 4 0	2,007 8 0	3,418 12 5	1,870 15 7	5,288 12 0	
		Total.....	0 0 0	70,459 2 1	26,482 9 3	39,696 5 3	1,36,638 0 7	34,376 15 11	21,304 4 3	39,912 4 5	95,593 8 7	58,521 12 9	39,293 9 10	97,815 6 7	3,30,046 15 9
VII.		SALT.	0 0 0	271 14 11	902 4 5	1,135 2 4	2,309 5 8	150 3 6	521 4 2	4,880 1 6	5,551 9 2	272 1 6	347 0 6	619 2 0	8,480 0 10
IX.		STAMPS.													
		Sale of stamp papers	0 0 0	74,650 6 0	23,639 4 0	20,073 11 0	1,18,363 5 0	21,300 10 0	29,621 11 0	12,162 2 0	63,085 7 0	51,571 9 0	21,278 13 0	72,850 6 0	2,54,899 2 0
		Do. Labels...	0 0 0	3,914 2 0	1,245 12 0	435 11 0	5,595 9 0	619 2 0	538 2 0	468 9 0	1,625 13 0	1,406 7 0	433 7 0	1,839 14 0	9,061 4 0
		Penalties, &c....	1,777 1 0	1,715 12 6	866 12 8	1,001 14 10	3,587 8 0	1,673 2 5	2,091 13 11	755 6 0	4,520 0 4	2,786 14 1	1,748 14 11	4,535 12 0	14,420 12 4
		Total.....	1,777 1 0	80,280 4 6	25,751 12 8	21,514 4 10	1,27,546 6 0	24,192 14 5	32,251 10 11	13,386 1 0	69,831 10 4	55,764 14 1	23,461 2 11	79,225 12 1	2,78,381 2 4
X.		MINT.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
XI.		POST OFFICE.													
		Postage collections	6,863 14 2	2,980 1 6	2,518 3 0	3,151 1 0	8,649 5 6	2,940 9 8	2,990 1 9	2,372 13 0	8,293 8 3	6,338 5 9	3,798 6 4	10,136 12 1	33,943 8 2
		Fines, &c.	372 0 3	167 1 0	67 1 6	86 2 6	320 5 0	102 15 8	18 1 3	63 0 9	294 1 8	974 10 10	403 8 4	1,378 3 2	2,364 10 1
		Total...	7,235 14 5	3,147 2 6	2,585 4 6	3,237 3 6	8,969 10 6	3,043 9 4	3,109 3 0	2,435 13 9	8,587 10 1	7,313 0 7	4,201 14 8	11,515 14 3	36,308 2 3
XIII.		LAW AND JUSTICE.													
		Civil Court Fees	0 0 0	24,717 1 7	0 0 0	80 6 10	24,797 8 5	1,392 6 0	222 15 3	50 0 0	1,665 5 3	2,281 13 4	1,051 4 8	3,333 2 0	29,785 15 8
		Miscellaneous including Refunds ...	53 2 1	7,227 1 5	5,311 4 3	3,155 1 0	15,793 6 8	6,951 1 5	3,448 1 11	3,331 11 2	13,690 14 6	8,670 3 8	6,010 0 0	14,680 3 8	33,818 4 4
		Jail Receipts	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	88 8 0	88 8 0	3,427 7 2	0 0 0	24 8 0	3,451 15 2				2 2 0
		Registration Fees, &c. ...	360 3 0	3,901 12 6	326 12 8	624 12 0	4,853 1 2	661 0 0	20 2 0	322 8 0	1,003 10 0				1 88,133 12 2
		Total.....	413 6 1	35,045 15 0	5,566 14 3	3,858 11 10	44,471 9 1	12,431 14 7	5,713 1 2	3,835 11 2	22,040 10 11	13,313 9 0	7,894 9 1	21,208 2 1	
XIV.		POLICE.													1,317 11 7
		Fines and forfeitures	0 0 0	253 5 6	222 0 3	203 10 2	678 15 11	110 3 9	19 11 2	319 4 9	589 3 8	12 2 0	37 6 0	49 8 0	1,954 10 9
		Savings, &c.	0 0 0	187 1 6	29 5 8	16 3 0	232 10 2	211 10 7	16 5 8	124 4 5	497 4 8	460 4 1	764 7 10	1,224 12 11	3,272 6 4
		Total.....	0 0 0	440 7 0	251 5 11	219 13 2	911 10 1	321 14 4	36 0 10	443 9 2	1,086 8 4	472 6 1	801 13 10	1,274 0 11	
XVI.		EDUCATION.													5,980 2 0
		Schooling fees	3,739 10 0	256 3 7	460 7 11	487 9 0	1,204 4 6	247 3 0	102 15 0	252 7 0	602 5 0	67 4 0	366 6 6	433 10 6	8,674 14 11
		Sale proceeds of School Books, &c. ...	5,424 4 2	265 3 1	441 12 0	578 5 10	1,285 4 11	464 15 10	165 13 3	609 13 1	1,240 10 2	64 9 0	660 2 8	724 11 8	1,798 10 0
		Botanical gardens, sale proceeds of fruits, &c. ...	1,798 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11 6 0
		Museum, fines, &c.	11 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
		Total.....	10,973 14 2	521 6 8	902 3 11	1,065 14 10	2,489 9 5	712 2 10	268 12 3	862 4 1	1,843 3 2	131 13 0	1,026 9 2	1,158 2 2	16,465 0 11
XVIII.		MISCELLANEOUS.													19,882 15 1½
		Gross revenue of the Island of Seringapatam ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	19,882 15 1	0 0 0	19,882 15 1	24,508 14 1
		Revenue and general fines, forfeitures and refunds ...	4,504 3 0	1,999 8 7	3,407 15 6½	1,455 3 11	6,862 12 1½	3,807 15 2	69 4 8	1,995 12 10	6,433 0 8	3,356 9 2	3,332 5 3	6,688 14 5	2,377 3 4
		Proceeds of unclaimed and intestate property ...	470 6 9	582 9 0	0 0 0	167 12 8	750 5 8	9 5 11	10 3 1	244 13 5	284 6 5	5 3 0	866 13 6	872 0 6	4,620 11 5
		Value of private work done by Government Press ...	4,617 3 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 8 0	0 0 0	3 8 0	10,538 15 5
		Unclaimed Deposits	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	10 8 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	10 8 8	10,137 5 2	391 1 7	10,528 6 9	6,575 2 9
		Other items	2,730 2 6	244 8 1	92 3 11	41 0 7	377 12 7	74 0 3	74 0 10	6 11 5	824 12 6	1,785 1 5	857 5 9	2,642 7 2	
		Total ...	12,321 15 8	2,826 9 8	3,500 3 5½	1,664 1 2	7,990 14 3½	3,901 14 0	1,43 8 7	2,247 5 8	7,572 12 3	35,170 9 10	5,447 10 1	40,618 0 11	68,503 14 1½
XIX.	A.	MILITARY, LOCAL FORCE.													
		Sowar.													140 0 0
		Fines and forfeitures	140 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9,542 5 5
		Savings, &c.	9,542 5 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
		Total ...	9,682 5 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9,682 5 5
		Barr.													41 10 0
		Fines and forfeitures	41 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	69 3 2
		Savings	69 3 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
		Total...	110 13 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	110 13 2
		Total Local Force...	9,793 2 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9,793 2 7
	B.	PUBLIC WORKS.													29,016 9 7
		Sums received from Executive Engineer ...	7,461 6 2	7,463 9 9	429 0 11	988 10 4	8,881 5 0	4,345 0 5	39 1 1	2,782 2 4	7,467 3 10	2,631 6 2	2,575 4 5	5,206 10 7	13,573 10 4
		Other Receipts...	880 0 0	477 5 10	153 15 2	2,795 9 3	3,426 14 3	1,497 15 7	9 2 2	3,150 6 4	5,639 8 1	2,902 14 6	724 5 6	3,627 3 11	42,590 3 11
		Total.....	8,341 6 2	7,940 15 7	583 0 1	3,784 3 7	12,308 3 3	5,843 0 0	1.3 3 3	5,932 8 8	13,106 11 11	5,534 4 8	3,299 9 11	8,833 14 7	
		Total I to XIX.....	50,856 12 1	15,55,615 5 11	10,58,661 10 9½	9,69,206 11 10	35,83,483 12 6½	15,04,080 7 1	8,66,2 6 5	8,75,373 3 2	32,45,636 0 8	12,60,713 5 6	10,79,388 14 1	23,40,102 3 7	92,20,078 12 10½

Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Fifth Class.	Sixth Class.
———	———	———	———
Third Book. ... ... *pp.* 98—203.	Third Book. ... ... *pp.* 1—98.	Second Book. ... *the whole.*	First Book. *the whole.*
Sullivan's. ... ... *Etymology, pp.* 1—98.	Dublin Grammar. ... *pp.* 39—86.	Dublin Grammar. ... *pp.* 1—39.	———
Cornwell's Young Composer. *pp.* 36—67.	Cornwell's Young Composer... *pp.* 1—35.	———	———
Anthology. ... ... *pp.* 1—40.	———	———	———
Third Book. ... ... *less.* 77—150.	Third Book. ... ... *less.* 1—76.	Second Book. ... *the whole.*	First Book. *the whole.*
Mangalore Catechism. ... *Syntax, pp.* 38—57.	Mangalore Catechism. ... *Etymology, pp.* 22—38.	Mangalore Catechism. *Etymology, pp.* 1—22.	———
Dublin First Arithmetic. .. *pp.* 56—61 *and* 87—96.	Dublin First Arithmetic. ... *pp.* 1—55.	Dublin First Arithmetic. *pp.* 1—30.	*Numeration, Addition Subtraction.*
———	———	———	———
———	———	———	———
Garrett's Abridged. ... *British period.*	Garrett's Abridged. ... *Hindu & Muhammadan period*	———	Garrett's Brief Sketch. *the whole.*
Garrett's. ... ... *chapter* 1—17.	———	Garrett's Brief Sketch. *the whole.*	———
Bangalore Geography. ... *the whole.*	Bangalore Geography. ... *Europe and Africa.*	Bangalore Geography. *Asia.*	*India.*
———	———	———	———

B. L. RICE,
Inspector of Schools in Mysore.

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Summary of Text-Books to be used in Govt. Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

		Price.
LANGUAGE.		
English Poetry.	University Matriculation Text-Book. Select English Poetry...	0 10 0
„ Prose.	University Matriculation Text-Book. Manual of Conduct	0 6 0
	Third Book.	0 6 6
	Second Book	0 2 6
	First Book	0 1 0
„ Grammar.	Morrell's	1 4 0
	Sullivan's	0 9 0
	Dublin.	0 4 0
„ Composition.	Dalgleish's	1 4 0
	Cornwell's Young Composer. ...	0 12 0
Canarese Poetry.	University Matriculation Text-Book. Anthology.	0 8 0
„ Prose.	University Matriculation Text-Book. Katha Manjari.	0 8 0
	Third Book.	0 9 0
	Second Book.	0 3 3
	First Book.	0 1 0
„ Grammar.	Mangalore School Grammar. ...	0 4 3
	„ Catechism. ...	0 2 3
MATHEMATICS.		
Arithmetic.	Barnard Smith's, (*for Masters*). ...	2 8 0
	Colenso's....	2 4 0
	Dublin First Book.	0 4 0
Algebra	Todhunter's (*for Masters.*) ...	4 0 0
	„ (*for beginners.*) ...	1 6 0
	Galbraith and Haughton's, Part I. ...	1 4 0
	Colenso's, Part I.	2 8 0
Euclid.	Potts' (*for Masters*)	2 8 0
	Cassell's.	0 13 0
HISTORY.		
of India.	Garrett's.	1 0 0
	do. Abridged	0 6 0
	do. Brief Sketch. ...	0 2 0
England.	White's.	1 12 0
	Garrett's.	0 14 0
	do. Brief Sketch. ...	0 2 6
GEOGRAPHY.		
	Hughes' Elementary	0 13 0
	Duncan's India.	0 8 0
	Bangalore Geography. ...	0 3 0

Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Number of hours to be allotted to each subject of study in a week.

SUBJECTS.	CLASS I AND II.	CLASS III.	CLASS IV AND V.
Language.	10	10	12
Mathematics	6	4	3
History	4	4	3
Geography.	2	4	4

Number of School hours in a week=22.

BANGALORE,
18th September 1866.

B. L. RICE,
Inspector of Schools in Mysore.

Course of Studies to be pursued in

SUBJECTS.	Matriculation Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
LANGUAGE.			
English Poetry. ...	University Text-Book. ...	Select English Poetry. ... *Part* II.	Select English Poetry. ... *Part* I.
„ Prose. ...	do. ...	Manual of Conduct. ... *pp.* 94—194.	Manual of Conduct. ... *pp.* 1—94.
„ Grammar ...	Morrell's. ... *the whole.*	Sullivan's. ... ... *Syntax, derivation of words, analysis of sentences.*	Sullivan's. ... ... *Syntax & syntactical parsing.*
„ Composition.	Dalgleish's. ... *Book I.*	Dalgleish's. ... ... *Book* I, *Part* I.	Cornwell's Young Composer. *pp.* 68—113.
Canarese Poetry ...	University Text-Book....	Anthology. ... ... *pp.* 83—131.	Anthology. ... *pp.* 41—83.
„ Prose. ...	do. ...	Katha Manjari ... ... *pp.* 91—182.	Katha Manjari. ... *pp.* 1—91.
„ Grammar..	Mangalore School Grammar *the whole.*	Mangalore School Grammar *Syntax, pp.* 73—131.	Mangalore School Grammar. *Etymology, pp.* 1—72.
MATHEMATICS.			
Arithmetic. ...	Barnard Smith's. ... *the whole.*	Barnard Smith's. ... *Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion, Interest. pp.* 137—236.	Barnard Smith's ... *Compound Rules, Vulgar & Decimal Fractions. pp.* 24—137.
Algebra. ...	Todhunter's. ... *chapter* 1—19 *and* 35.	Todhunter's. ... ... *Algebraic Fractions and Simple Equations. chapter* 6—10.	Todhunter's. ... *Elementary Rules. chapter* 1—5.
Euclid. ...	Potts'. ... *Books* I, II *and* III. *with deductions.*	Potts'. ... ... *Books* I, *and* II. *with deductions.*	Potts'. ... ... *Book* I.
HISTORY.			
of India. ...	Garrett's. ... ... *the whole.*	Garrett's. ... *chapter* 25—43.	Garrett's. ... ... *chapter* 1—24.
England. ...	White's. ... *the whole.*	Garrett's. ... ... *chapter* 29—43.	Garrett's. ... *chapter* 18—28.
GEOGRAPHY.			
	Hughes' Elementary. ... *the whole.*	Hughes' Elementary. ... *America, Australia, and Polynesia.*	Hughes' Elementary. ... *Europe, Asia and Africa.*
	Duncan's India. ... *the whole.*	Duncan's India. ... *pp.* 66—117.	Duncan's India... ... *pp.* 1—66.

Statement shewing sex, age, previous convictions and education of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Mysore Province on the last day of the year 1866.

CLASS OF PRISON.	Sex. Males.	Females.	Total.	Age. Under 12 years.	12 and under 16.	16 and under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Above 60.	Number of times convicted. 1st Conviction.	2nd Conviction.	3rd Conviction.	More than 3 times convicted.	Uncertain.	Education. Number who can read only.	Number who can read and write.	Number well educated.	Number of foregoing who received their instruction in jail.	Language and character in which they read and write.
Central Jail	1257	58	1315	5	27	55	499	441	192	65	28	1206	46	29	28	6	22	96	0	22	English, Canarese, Hindoostanee, Tamil and Telugu.
Divisional Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
District Jails.																					
Mysore and Hassan ...	412	33	445	0	1	57	217	107	42	21	0	404	23	15	3	0	33	52	0	12	3 Christians know English and others Canarese and Tel
Toomkoor	345	4	349	0	5	19	184	98	35	8	0	322	18	5	1	3	0	19	0	0	18 Read and write Canarese. 1 Reads and writes Telugu.
Shemogah, Cudoor and Chituldroog ...	634	27	661	0	15	53	295	218	59	17	4	647	8	5	1	0	6	23	17	0	330 Cannot read or write any language. Canarese, being the principal language
Total.....	1391	64	1455	0	21	129	696	423	136	46	4	1373	49	25	5	3	39	94	17	12	
Local Lock-ups.																					
Ashtagram	17	0	17	0	1	4	5	4	2	1	0	16	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	
Nundidroog	*0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nugur	15	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.....	32	0	32	0	1	4	20	4	2	1	0	31	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	
Grand Total.....	2680	122	2802	5	49	188	1215	871	330	112	32	2610	96	54	33	9	61	197	17	34	
Do. of 1865...					No data																
Increase.....																					
Decrease.....																					

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *6th July* 1867

**N. B.*—The return of the talook lock-ups cannot be given this year.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissio

PRISONS. 3.

Statement shewing the employment and earnings of working Prisoners in the Prisons of the Mysore Province in the year 18

| CLASS OF JAILS. | AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS LIABLE TO LABOR DURING THE YEAR. | | |

PRISONS. 4.

Statement shewing the Establishment and Cost of the Prisons of the Mysore Province for the year 1866.

| ESTABLISHMENT. | | | | | | | | | | | | EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR. | | | | | | | | | | | | AVERAGE GROSS COST OF EACH PRISONER. | | | | | | | | | | | |

POLICE. 1.

Statement shewing the Police Force entertained in the Mysore Province in the year 1866.

	Regular organized Police, including Town Police, subject to rules of Regular Police.																		*Village and Town Police, not subject to rules of Regular Police.*								*Total No. of Police, Regular and Irregular.*	*Grand Total Cost.*		
	Total No. of all grades during the year.					Detail of number at end of year.								Average annual pay				Total cost, including contingencies.												
	Remaining last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.	Discharged or deserted.	Remaining at end of present year.	European officers.	Native officers.	Men. Foot	Men. Mounted.	Number for whom fire-arms are provided.	No. for whom swords or other cutting instruments are provided.	No. for whom batons are provided.	Of each European officer.	Of each Native officer.	Of each mounted man.	Of each foot man.	Paid by Imperial Government.	Paid by individuals and officers.	Paid by local Funds.	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total cost.							
Ashtagram Division. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,277	...	...	Local Funds.	96,735	8	5	2,277	96,735	8	5
Nundidroog Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,720	...	...		2,41,611	0	8	3,720	2,41,611	0	8
Nugur Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,281	...	...		1,40,432	12	4	2,281	1,40,432	12	4
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,278	...	...		4,78,779	5	5	8,278	4,78,779	5	5

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, 6*th July* 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

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PRISONS. 2.

Statement shewing the sickness, mortality, &c., of Prisoners in each Prison of the Mysore Province during the year 1866.

Name of each Jail (Central, District, and Local Jails being classed in succession.)	Rank of medical or other Officer in charge.	Average percentage of mortality during the last 10 years.	Character of jail and jail buildings (and state whether crowded or otherwise in present year.)	Superficial feet within jail walls to each prisoner.	Cubic feet inwards to each prisoner.	Daily dietary of each prisoner in lbs. distinguishing different kinds of grain, &c.	Average number in jail during the year.	Average weight: each prisoner when sentenced.	Average weight: of each prisoner released on expiry of sentence.	Average weight: of each prisoner at beginning of the year.	Average weight: of each prisoner at end of the year.	Sick in Hospital: remaining at end of previous year.	Sick in Hospital: received this year.	Sick in Hospital: discharged, cured or transferred.	Sick in Hospital: remaining.	Sick in Hospital: average number in Hospital during the year.	Ceased on account of sickness.	Died from all causes.	Total died and released without cure.	Per centage of deaths to average strength.	Percentage to average strength, of deaths and releases for sickness taken together.	Explanation and Remarks.
Central Jail	Lieut. E. Ludlow, M. S. C. 3rd Asst. Superintendent Mysore Comm. Asst. Surgeon J. Henderson M.D. Superintendent Central Jail.	4·837	Central Jail. Buildings radiated principle. Over-crowded in the second half year commencing from August 1866.	956·292	421·118	lbs. oz. Ragee flour. 1 12 Dholl. 0 3 Ragee. 1 8 Dholl. 0 2 *Juvenile.* Ragee. 1 0 Dholl. 0 2	1021·21	*...	107·977	*...	111·282	24	904	814	60	32·50	1	50	51	4·897	4·995	* No correct Register was kept up to June 1866.
Divisional Jails	...	...	None.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
District Jails.																						
Mysore	Asst. Surgeon.		Brick and chunam building, crowded with 300 prisoners	44 feet 18 inches	539½ ft.	lbs. oz. dr. For laboring prisoners. 2 4 1½ Under trial prisoners. 1 12 1½ Do. 14 years imprisonment 1 5 9¼ Sick. 1 8 11½	357	..	...	...	...	14	626	605	20	4	...	15	15	4·20	4·20	
Hassan	...	...	Tiled building, not crowded.	36 feet	648 ft.	Ragee 2 1 0	32.25	..	...	...	...	...	32	28	...	3·25	...	4	4	1·50	1·50	
Total...							389.25	..	...	...	...	14	658	633	20	7·25	...	19	19	4·99	4·89	
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Toomkoor	Asst. Apothecary.	5	The jail is commodious and in good order, but was crowded during the year.	36	648	Above 2 months rigorous 1½ lbs. Do. simple 1¼ lbs.	149	...	...	...	...	3	505	483	11	7	...	14	14	9·40	9·40	
Total...		5					149	...	...	...	...	3	505	483	11	7	...	14	14	9·40	9·40	
Shimogah	Dresser.	19	Crowded.	36	648	lbs. oz. dr. Rice. 1 4 0 Dholl. 0 4 0 Other condiments 0 8 0	388	...	...	...	...	19	239	131	17	38·50	15	95	110	24·48	28·35	
Cudoor	Apothecary.	...	Do.	36	648	Do.	20	...	...	...	...	...	35	17	4	1·25	...	19	19	24·67	24·67	
Chituldroog	Apothecary.	...	Do.	36	648	Do.	57	...	...	...	...	...	50	25	20	2·50	...					
Total...		19					465	...	...	...	...	19	324	173	41	42·25	15	114	129	24·49	27·70	
Local Lock-ups.																						
Mysore	...	...	Tiled and tattied buildings.	...	Not certain.	Ragee.	102	...	...	...	...	...	21	14	1	...	1	5	6	4·94	5·88	
Hassan	...	...	Do. in some talooks placed in one of the cutcherry rooms.	36	347	lbs. Ragee. 2 1 3	38	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	1	...	...	4	4	10·52	10·52	
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	31	19	2	...	1	9	10	6·42	7·14	
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Toomkoor	...	...	...	...	...	Each prisoner 1¼ lbs.	483	...	...	...	...	...	64	34	...	...	...	30	30	6·21	6·21	
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	483	...	...	...	...	...	64	34	...	...	...	30	30	6·21	6·21	
Shimogah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cudoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	Included under the head of "District Jails."															
Chituldroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2647·46	...	107·977	...	111·282	57	2·486	2·156	134	...	17	236	253	8·92	9·55	

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *6th July* 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

PRISONS. 1.

General Return shewing number and distribution of Prisoners in the Prisons of the Mysore Province for the year 1866.

CLASS OF JAILS.	Number of Jails.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS DURING THE YEAR.													NUMBER OF PRISONERS ON LAST DAY OF THE YEAR.												No of punishments for breaches of jail discipline.	
		Remaining from last year.	Committed during present year.	Received from other Jails.	Total in Jail during the year.	Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, payment of fine, &c.	Released for good conduct.	Released on account of sickness.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Transferred to other Jails.	Average number in Jail during the year.	Under sentence of transportation.	*Under sentence of rigorous imprisonment.* Life.	More than seven years.	More than two years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.	*Under sentence of simple imprisonment.* More than seven years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.	Under trial.	Civil prisoners.	Revenue prisoners.	In transit to other Jails.	Total.	By flogging.	Other punishments.
Central Jail	1	907	1,461	115	2,483	1,022	0	1	0	2	50	3	72	1,021·21	5	43	172	486	289	250	0	18	52	14	4	0	0	1,333	154	12
Divisional Jails... ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Jails.																														
Mysore and Hassan ...	2	364	1,175	17	1,556	895	1	0	0	2	19	3	156	389·25	10	0	88	101	193	37	0	3	13	34	1	0	0	490	19	4
Toomkoor	1	38	656	175	869	437	0	0	1	1	14	0	62	149·0	1	0	23	53	153	105	0	5	9	5	0	0	0	354	4	1
Shimoga, Cudoor and Chituldroog	3	387	1,707	53	2,147	1,032	0	15	0	5	101	7	308	195·0	19	3	92	280	128	119	0	19	1	17	1	0	0	679	5	0
Total.....	6	789	3,538	245	4,572	2,364	1	15	1	8	134	10	526	733·25	30	3	203	434	474	261	0	27	23	56	2	0	0	1,513	28	5
Local Lock-ups.																														
Ashtagram	25	64	3,859	0	3,923	3,779	1	1	1	4	9	0	7	140·0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	10	94	0	0	10	121	0	0
Nundidroog	34	42	9,235	0	9,277	8,887	29	0	0	3	30	0	93	483·0	0	0	0	0	0	133	0	0	22	80	0	0	0	235	0	0
Nugur	26	1	2,920	235	3,156	1,607	0	0	0	0	13	0	1,482	270·0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	1	39	0	0	0	54	0	0
Total.....	85	107	16,014	235	16,356	14,273	30	1	1	7	52	0	1,582	893·0	0	0	0	0	0	154	0	0	33	213	0	0	10	410	0	0
GRAND TOTAL.....	92	*1,803	21,013	595	23,411	17,659	31	17	2	17	236	13	2,180	2,647·46	35	46	375	920	763	665	0	45	108	283	6	0	10	3,256	182	17
Do. of 1865.....	92	2,507	7,348		9,855	7,888			0		174			1,785·54														1,863		
Increase.....	0	0	14,260		13,556	9,819					79			861·92														1,453		
Decrease.....	0	704	0			0					0			0														0		

*Including 10 civil prisoners.— Vide Appendix A. Table No. 14 for 1865.

MYSORE JUDL. COMR'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *6th July* 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

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JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. 11.

Statement shewing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Mysore Province in the year 1866.

Class of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case and prescribed qualification.	No. of cases tried by jury.	No. of cases with assessors.	Jurytrials.			Assessors trials.		Note shewing in what classes of cases juries and assessors have been principally employed.	Remarks.
				Verdict in favor of the prosecutor or plaintiff.	Verdict in favor of the accused or defendant.	Jury discharged without verdict.	No. of cases in which Judges agreed with assessors.	No. of cases in which Judges differed from assessors.		
Criminal.										
Ashtagram	4	0	243	0	0	0	237	6	0	
Nundidroog	3	0	120	0	0	0	113	7	0	
Nugur	3	0	227	0	0	0	224	3	0	
Total.....	0	0	590	0	0	0	574	16	0	
Do. for 1865.....	0	0	592	0	0	0	583	9	0	
Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	
Decrease.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	0	0	
Civil.										
Ashtagram	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Nundidroog	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nugur	5	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.....	0	3	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	
Do. for 1865.....	No data					No data				
Increase										
Decrease										

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *6th July* 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. 10. (CIVIL.)

Statement shewing the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Mysore Province in the year 1866.

CLASS OF COURT.	Number of decrees passed during the year.	No. of applications for execution.			No. of decrees completely executed.	No. of decrees partially executed.	No. of cases in which there was no execution.	Pending at end of year.	No. of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	No. of coercive processes in execution.				Remarks.
		Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.						Sales of real property.	Sequestrations of real property.	Sales of personal property.	Imprisonment.	
Small Cause Court of Bangalore. ...	3,329	107	1,804	1,911	959	138	693	121	0	0	0	132	102	
Amildars and Sur-Cauzee (Mysore)														
Ashtagram	1,061	147	1,144	1,291	385	18	776	112	131	182	26	62	2	
Nundidroog	2,335	347	2,544	2,891	1,134	863	772	122	86	198	781	176	2	
Nugur	1,510	132	1,373	1,505	474	289	664	78	0	156	174	205	3	
Total.....	4,906	626	5,061	5,687	1,993	1,170	2,212	312	217	536	981	443	7	
Assistant and Dy. Superintendents...														
Ashtagram	139	22	102	124	29	12	70	13	8	22	2	8	1	
Nundidroog	188	83	321	404	99	131	131	40	0	28	48	22	1	
Nugur	165	31	74	105	39	16	38	12	0	11	6	16	2	
Total.....	492	136	497	633	167	159	242	65	8	61	56	46	4	
Grand Total....	8,727	869	7,362	8,231	3,119	1,467	3,147	498	225	597	1,037	621	113	
Ditto for 1865...	14,294	1,627	7,193	8,820	3,283		4,668	869	0	No data.		0	114	
Increase....	0	0	169	0	1,303		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Decrease.....	5,567	758	0	589	0		1,521	371	0	0	0	0	1	

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *6th July* 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. 12.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Province of Mysore in the year 1866.

CLASS OF REGISTRY OFFICES.	Number of Offices.	NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED.																Actual cost of Registry Office.		
		Obligations for payments of money not secured on real property.				Other personal contracts.	*Receipts and other acquittances.*		*Leases.*		Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of gift of real property.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.	Amount of fees received.			
		Not exceeding Rs. 20.	Not exceeding Rs. 200.	Not exceeding Rs. 5000.	Exceeding Rs. 5000.		Not affecting real property.	Affecting real property.	For terms not exceeding one year.	For terms exceeding one year.							Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.
General Registry Office	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	11	35	0	0	0	296	0	0	2,400	0	0
Bangalore " "	15	15	79	55	8	172	4	20	4	17	365	13	1,400	306	1	0	2,866	4	0	1,730	0	0
Toomkoor " "	11	8	50	4	0	24	0	0	0	4	174	8	213	14	0	0	523	8	0	955	8	0
Colar " "	12	5	81	10	0	27	1	0	1	13	164	8	113	67	1	0	419	0	0	978	8	0
Mysore " "	15	7	89	19	3	121	11	2	1	30	204	15	475	376	7	4	1,962	8	0	1,486	0	0
Hassan " "	12	5	67	7	1	18	3	3	0	10	188	8	284	22	3	1	679	12	0	1,154	4	5
Cudoor " "	8	23	187	37	1	145	8	1	1	5	113	6	581	15	0	0	2,133	0	0	1,149	0	0
Chituldroog " "	11	1	75	22	0	31	0	1	0	1	99	7	145	2	0	0	412	8	0	885	0	0
Shimoga " "	10	0	38	4	2	27	0	0	0	21	42	4	154	14	1	0	444	0	0	880	8	0
Total Mysore.....	95	64	666	158	15	565	27	27	10	102	1,351	80	3,400	816	13	5	9,736	8	0	11,618	12	5

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE, *6th July* 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,

Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

No. 3.

Table shewing the amount of Commission and Fees received on Suits of different value from the 1st January to 31st December 1866.

MONTHS. 1866.	Commission and fees on suits under Rs. 10			On suits under Rs. 20			On suits under Rs. 50			On suits under Rs. 100			On suits under Rs. 200			On suits under Rs. 300			On suits under Rs. 400			On suits under Rs. 500			On suits under Rs. 600			On suits under Rs. 700			On suits under Rs. 800			On suits under Rs. 900			On suits under Rs. 1000			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
January	218	6	3	267	5	0	593	3	0	356	1	3	429	5	0	229	3	0	0	0	0	78	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,271	13	9
February	184	3	9	183	10	6	327	4	3	337	0	3	415	1	0	326	11	3	93	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,867	15	3
March	173	4	0	169	5	0	313	14	0	184	5	6	291	9	0	282	15	0	137	3	0	61	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,613	8	6
April	188	8	0	252	12	9	399	15	6	341	5	9	266	5	9	293	10	3	101	13	0	40	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,264	12	6
May	208	10	9	233	0	0	407	12	6	450	9	6	478	1	6	243	5	9	178	3	3	16	7	9	0	0	0	66	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	0	2,479	8	3
June	248	0	0	184	1	9	442	5	3	440	11	0	469	15	9	228	5	6	228	5	6	23	13	3	204	0	9	0	0	0	80	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,850	8	9
July	295	4	9	254	5	9	407	6	3	400	7	0	449	13	3	225	1	3	44	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	14	0	81	6	6	0	0	0	92	10	0	2,267	8	9
August	266	12	3	244	3	0	482	3	9	456	12	0	428	4	6	182	12	6	85	12	6	08	14	6	137	6	9	76	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	277	14	0	2,747	9	9
September	152	11	3	131	5	0	327	12	6	258	8	6	369	5	6	229	0	9	46	0	0	60	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,575	7	6
October...	177	10	3	133	10	6	301	1	6	214	10	6	435	13	6	193	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,597	8	9
November	198	4	0	206	15	3	424	1	3	310	2	6	420	9	0	161	5	0	199	15	6	25	7	0	67	2	9	0	0	0	83	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,197	5	6
December	152	14	0	147	3	6	235	7	6	315	8	9	227	13	9	216	15	6	39	10	0	55	1	0	144	2	0	0	0	0	81	7	6	0	0	0	97	0	0	1,713	3	6
Total.....	2404	9	3	2387	14	0	4462	14	6	4066	2	6	4682	1	6	2812	8	3	1154	12	0	370	4	3	694	4	3	219	13	0	327	3	3	0	0	0	564	8	0	25,446	14	9
	0	11	6	2	1	11	4	8	5	10	2	2	19	5	6	32	5	3	46	3	0	9	10	5	69	6	9	73	4	4	81	12	9	0	0	0	94	1	4	4	1	1
Average amount of commission and fees received on each suit.	At this average were entertained 3339 cases.			At this average were entertained 1125 cases.			At this average were entertained 985 cases.			At this average were entertained 401 cases.			At this average were entertained 242 cases.			At this average were entertained 87 cases.			At this average were entertained 25 cases.			At this average were entertained 28 cases.			At this average were entertained, 10 cases.			At this average were entertained 3 cases.			At this average were entertained 4 cases.			At this average were entertained 0 cases.			At this average were entertained 6 cases.			At this average were entertained 6255 cases.		

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
16*th January* 1867.

(Signed) J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

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No. 4.

Abstract Statement of Causes set down for hearing and disposed from 1st *January to* 31st *December* 1866.

MONTHS. 1866.	Judgment for plaintiff.	Judgment for defendant.	Struck out.	Non-suited.	Compromised.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases referred to arbitration.	Appearance of parties to suits finally disposed of.			REMARKS.
								Number of cases in which parties appeared by attorney.	Ditto by pleaders practising in Courts.	Ditto in person or were absent.	
January	246	12	44	37	187	526	2	1	31	494	Percentage of Suits tried on their merits. 59·21
February	236	5	52	31	180	504	0	0	31	473	" " Compromised 31·36
March	218	7	36	26	145	432	1	0	35	397	" " Struck out 9·43
April	240	5	47	31	169	492	0	0	19	473	100·00
May	284	12	45	33	175	549	2	0	27	522	
June...	321	11	56	39	202	629	0	2	16	611	
July	332	6	54	33	191	616	0	1	36	579	
August	353	6	60	36	211	666	1	1	54	611	Percentage of Cases decided in favor of plaintiff in suits tried on their merits. 87·42
September	269	11	56	26	139	501	0	1	39	461	" " " Defendants 2·62
October	207	7	47	22	102	385	0	1	43	341	" " " Non-suited 9·96
November	264	6	47	29	122	468	0	2	40	426	100·00
December	262	9	45	25	135	476	0	1	33	442	
Total.....	3,232	97	589	368	1,958	6,244	6	10	404	5,830	

(Signed) J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.
16*th January* 1867.

No. 2.

Table shewing the value of suits instituted in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes from the 1st January to 31st December 1866.

MONTHS. 1866.	Under Rs. 10.	Above Rs. 10 and Under Rs. 20.	Above Rs. 20 and Under Rs. 50.	Above Rs. 50 and Under Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 100 and Under Rs. 200.	Above Rs. 200 and Under Rs. 300.	Above Rs. 300 and Under Rs. 400.	Above Rs. 400 and Under Rs. 500.	Above Rs. 500 and Under Rs. 600.	Above Rs. 600 and Under Rs. 700.	Above Rs. 700 and Under Rs. 800.	Above Rs. 800 and Under Rs. 900.	Above Rs. 900 and Under Rs. 1000.	Total.
January	309	126	87	35	22	7	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	592
February	252	90	72	33	21	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	480
March	254	79	70	19	15	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	449
April	243	108	86	31	15	9	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	501
May	290	110	92	45	25	8	4	2	0	1	0	0	1	578
June	350	87	97	43	24	7	5	6	3	0	1	0	0	623
July	323	123	87	40	23	7	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	607
August	372	111	109	46	22	6	2	2	2	1	0	0	3	676
September	206	65	69	28	18	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	395
October	248	65	68	21	23	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	433
November	275	94	94	30	22	5	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	528
December	217	67	54	30	12	7	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	393
Total.....	3,339	1,125	985	401	242	87	25	28	10	3	4	0	6	6,255

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
16*th January* 1867.

(Signed) J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

Abstract Statement of the statistics of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes for the year 1866.

MONTHS. 1866.	Number of suits instituted. English.	Native.	Total.	The English cases bear to the native cases the ratio of	Number of original summons.	Number of second summons.	Number of subpœnas issued.	Number of attachments issued.	Number of Judge warrants issued.	Number of days on which the Court was open.	Average number of suits instituted daily.		Amount litigated in the suits instituted. Rs.	A.	P.	REMARKS.
January	55	537	592	1 to 9 80	668	58	325	0	1	23	25	74	17,420	10	4	A. In this number are included 2,372 pettah cases, also 63 tenement suits.
February	50	430	480	1 to 8 60	556	67	266	0	1	22	21	80	13,706	10	3½	
March.	63	386	449	1 to 6 11	542	48	261	0	3	20	22	45	10,652	10	1½	
April...	55	446	501	1 to 8 11	559	42	214	0	3	19	26	36	17,536	8	1	
May	62	516	578	1 to 8 32	686	66	294	0	0	25	23	12	17,961	5	0	
June	46	577	623	1 to 12 54	761	90	322	0	0	26	23	99	20,022	1	6	B. Sundays 51 Christian Holidays 22 Native „ 20 Working days 272 Total 365
July	75	532	607	1 to 7 09	676	62	290	0	0	25	24	28	16,355	0	2	
August	88	588	676	1 to 6 68	773	66	330	0	0	25	27	04	19,598	13	9	
September	73	322	395	1 to 4 41	461	64	200	0	2	23	17	17	14,936	12	8	
October	64	369	433	1 to 5 76	466	53	171	0	0	22	19	63	11,289	6	11	
November	41	487	528	1 to 11 87	615	59	243	0	0	23	22	95	15,744	2	11½	
December	34	359	393	1 to 12 55	460	62	221		0	19	20	68	12,496	6	10	
Total.....	706	5549	A 6255	1 to 7 86	7223	737	3137	0	8	B 272	22	99	1,87,720	8	7½	

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
16*th January* 1867.

(Signed) J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

No. 2.

Table shewing the value of suits instituted in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes from the 1st January to 31st December 1866.

MONTHS. 1866.	Under Rs. 10.	Above Rs. 10 and Under Rs. 20.	Above Rs. 20 and Under Rs. 50.	Above Rs. 50 and Under Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 100 and Under Rs. 200.	Above Rs. 200 and Under Rs. 300.	Above Rs. 300 and Under Rs. 400.	Above Rs. 400 and Under Rs. 500.	Above Rs. 500 and Under Rs. 600.	Above Rs. 600 and Under Rs. 700.	Above Rs. 700 and Under Rs. 800.	Above Rs. 800 and Under Rs. 900.	Above Rs. 900 and Under Rs. 1000.	Total.
January	309	126	87	35	22	7	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	592
February	252	90	72	33	21	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	480
March	254	79	70	19	15	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	449
April	243	108	86	31	15	9	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	501
May	290	110	92	45	25	8	4	2	0	1	0	0	1	578
June	350	87	97	43	24	7	5	6	3	0	1	0	0	623
July	323	123	87	40	23	7	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	607
August	372	111	109	46	22	6	2	2	2	1	0	0	3	676
September	206	65	69	28	18	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	395
October	248	65	68	21	23	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	433
November	275	94	94	30	22	5	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	528
December	217	67	54	30	12	7	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	393
Total.....	3,339	1,125	985	401	242	87	25	28	10	3	4	0	6	6,255

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
16th January 1867.

(Signed) J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

Abstract Statement of the Statistics of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes for the year 1866.

MONTHS. 1866.	Number of suits instituted. English.	Native.	Total.	The English cases bear to the native cases the ratio of	Number of original summons.	Number of second summons.	Number of subpœnas issued.	Number of attachments issued.	Number of Judge warrants issued.	Number of days on which the Court was open.	Average number of suits instituted daily.		Amount litigated in the suits instituted. Rs.	A.	P.	REMARKS.
January	55	537	592	1 to 9 80	668	58	325	0	1	23	25	74	17,420	10	4	A. In this number are included 2,372 pettah cases, also 61 tenement suits.
February	50	430	480	1 to 8 60	556	67	266	0	1	22	21	80	13,706	10	3½	
March.	63	386	449	1 to 6 11	542	48	261	0	3	20	22	45	10,652	10	1½	
April...	55	446	501	1 to 8 11	559	42	214	0	3	19	26	36	17,536	8	1	
May	62	516	578	1 to 8 32	686	66	294	0	0	25	23	12	17,961	5	0	
June	46	577	623	1 to 12 54	761	90	322	0	0	26	23	99	20,022	1	6	B. Sundays 51 Christian Holidays 22 Native " 20 Working days " 272 Total ..365
July	75	532	607	1 to 7 09	676	62	290	0	0	25	24	28	16,355	0	2	
August	88	588	676	1 to 6 68	773	66	330	0	0	25	27	04	19,598	13	9	
September	73	322	395	1 to 4 41	461	64	200	0	2	23	17	17	14,936	12	8	
October	64	369	433	1 to 5 76	466	53	171	0	0	22	19	63	11,289	6	11	
November	41	487	528	1 to 11 87	615	59	243	0	0	23	22	95	15,744	2	11½	
December	34	359	393	1 to 12 55	460	62	221		0	19	20	68	12,496	6	10	
Total.....	706	5549	A 6255	1 to 7 86	7223	737	3137	0	8	B 272	22	99	1,87,720	8	7½	

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
16*th January* 1867.

(Signed) J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

No. 10.

Statement of the number of Processes received from other Courts for service within the Cantonment of Bangalore.

MONTHS. 1866.	Number of processes received from other Courts.	Number served.	Amount of Fees.			REMARKS.
January	0	0	0	0	0	
February	1	1	1	4	0	
March	5	5	6	0	0	
April	1	1	2	0	0	
May	4	4	6	2	6	
June	3	3	6	6	0	One remaining on hand on the 1st January 1867.
July	9	9	23	4	0	
August	2	2	2	0	0	
September	4	4	3	12	0	
October	4	4	6	13	6	
November	9	9	13	6	0	
December	1	0	1	0	0	
Total.....	43	42	72	0	0	

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
16*th January* 1867.

(Signed) J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

No. 9.

Statement shewing the salaries of the Judges and costs of the Establishments, &c., from 1st January to 31st December 1866.

MONTHS. 1866	Salaries of the Judges.	Establishment charges.	Rent, Contingencies, and Furnishing.	Total.	Remarks.
January	1,600 0 0	1,069 0 0	168 5 8	2,837 5 8	
February	1,600 0 0	1,069 0 0	166 10 6	2,835 10 6	
March	1,600 0 0	1,069 0 0	168 9 2	2,837 9 2	
April	1,600 0 0	944 0 0	173 15 6	2,717 15 6	
May	1,600 0 0	944 0 0	169 6 6	2,713 6 6	
June	1,600 0 0	944 0 0	174 2 9	2,718 2 9	
July	1,600 0 0	1,069 0 0	163 1 6	2,832 1 6	
August	1,600 0 0	1,069 0 0	171 8 6	2,840 8 6	
September	1,600 0 0	1,069 0 0	163 3 6	2,832 3 6	
October	1,600 0 0	1,069 0 0	170 6 6	2,839 6 6	
November	1,600 0 0	1,069 0 0	178 6 2	2,847 6 2	
December	1,600 0 0	1,069 0 0	169 6 2	2,838 6 2	
Total.....	19,200 0 0	12,453 0 0	2,037 2 5	33,690 2 5	

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
16*th January* 1867.

(Signed) J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

No. 8.

Abstract Statement of sums recovered and paid to Plaintiffs on account of their suits from 1st January to 31st December 1866.

To Balance on hand on 1st January 1866.		912	3	1	By Cash paid to plaintiffs in cases decided in Jany. 1866.	2,279	8	10
„ Cash received in cases decided in January 1866.		2,157	3	0	„ „ „ February „	1,838	11	5
„ „ „ February „		1,967	11	10	„ „ „ March „	2,158	14	10
„ „ „ March „		2,512	2	10	„ „ „ April „	2,592	14	0
„ „ „ April „		2,610	7	6	„ „ „ May „	3,841	12	2
„ „ „ May „		3,904	5	0	„ „ „ June „	2,340	1	8
„ „ „ June „		2,696	14	11	„ „ „ July „	5,033	4	0
„ „ „ July „		4,592	7	7	„ „ „ August „	3,174	6	0
„ „ „ August „		3,707	11	5	„ „ „ September „	4,280	11	11
„ „ „ September „		4,230	0	10	„ „ „ October „	3,900	1	9
„ „ „ October „		3,415	13	7	„ „ „ November „	2,807	13	7
„ „ „ November „		2,891	7	2	„ „ „ December „	3,473	7	5
„ „ „ December „		3,085	13	0	By Balance.....	962	8	2
Total Rs.....		38,684	5	9	Total Rs.....	38,684	5	9

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
16*th January* 1867.

MEMORANDUM.

Received in the execution of the late Moonsiff's Court decrees during 1866... ... ... Rs.	2,021	5	9
Disbursed to suitors on account of Do.	1,827	15	3
Balance in hand of 1866. Rs.....	193	6	6

(Signed) J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

No. 7.

Abstract statement of the work done in the Execution Department of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes during the year 1866.

MONTHS. 1866.	Number of warrants against goods issued.	Ditto Ditto against the body.	Ditto Ditto to give possession.	Number of witness warrants issued.	Total.	Number executed by levy and possession.	Number partially served by levy.	Number executed by seizure of goods.	Commitments.	Number withdrawn and compromised.	Number returned unserved.	Number in the hands of the Bailiffs.	Total.	Number of releases issued.	Number of copies of judgments issued.	REMARKS.
Remaining of 1865.	0	0	0	0	110	24	0	6	0	5	74	0	110	0	0	
January	65	64	3	0	132	48	2	12	10	8	52	0	132	3	13	
February	74	57	2	0	133	50	0	12	8	8	55	0	133	5	18	
March	84	39	2	0	125	49	1	4	1	19	51	0	125	7	10	
April	62	88	2	0	152	52	5	13	5	23	54	0	152	4	8	
May	81	101	0	0	182	48	1	20	14	17	82	0	182	6	4	
June	59	110	0	0	169	45	2	14	18	26	64	0	169	11	12	
July	93	104	3	0	200	58	13	21	8	15	82	0	200	18	4	
August	104	55	2	0	161	46	1	18	7	17	72	0	161	7	11	
September	70	63	2	0	135	40	2	17	10	14	52	0	135	9	6	
October	58	70	1	0	129	32	6	22	7	22	40	0	129	9	2	
November	97	65	0	1	163	41	3	28	6	18	13	55	163	9	10	
December	64	55	1	0	120	26	0	7	8	11	2	66	120	12	4	
Total.....	911	871	18	1	1,911	559	36	197	102	203	693	*121	1,911	100	102	* 5 With Military Asst.

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
10*th January* 1867.

MEMO.

Remaining in Jail on 1st January 1866	3
Commitments during the year	102
Total ...	105
Releases during the year	100
In Jail in the beginning of 1867	5

(Signed) J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

No. 6.

Statement shewing the number of Cases undecided on the 31st December 1866.

Table of new trials.

For service of summonses.	For witnesses.	Number of cases postponed.						Months. 1866.	
		For attachment.	At the request of the parties to the suits.	Referred to arbitration.	By order of the Court.	Original cases not brought on for hearing.	Original cases filed at the end of the year and put on for hearing in 1867		
41	0	0	1	0	3	148	193	January ...	1 Former judgment amended
								February ...	... ...
								March	... ...
								April	... ...
								May	1 do. do. Reversed.
								June	1 do. do. do.
								July	1 do. do. do.
								August	1 Refused.
								September ...	1 do.
								October... ...	3 One do. altered, and another amended, and 1 refused.
								November ...	1 Former judgment confirmed.
								December ...	... ...
								Total.....	10 cases.

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
16th *January* 1867.

(Signed) J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

No. 5.

Table shewing the nature of Causes heard and decided from 1st January to 31st December 1866.

MONTHS. 1866.	Cloths sold and delivered.	Other goods sold and delivered.	Bills of exchange and promissory notes.	Wages.	Work and labor.	Work, labor and materials	Money paid.	Money lent.	Money had and received.	Account stated.	Use, occupation and rent.	On judgment.	Guarantee.	Partnership balance.	Other actions of assumpsit.	Trover and detinue.	Case and damage.	Tort.	Trespass.	Assault.	Replevin.	Interpleader.	Recovery of small tenements.	Ejectment.	Against Executors.	Covenant.	Total.
January	99	182	58	9	0	1	30	86	1	3	13	2	6	0	5	19	1	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	1	0	526
February	113	174	57	13	1	2	32	53	1	1	19	2	3	1	5	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	504
March	64	131	40	12	1	2	29	84	0	2	14	3	9	0	18	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	432
April...	89	158	75	23	1	1	17	72	2	0	21	3	3	1	4	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	3	0	493
May	93	154	88	9	1	4	40	79	6	1	25	3	10	2	6	8	6	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	1	0	549
June.	151	172	128	10	4	0	13	95	2	2	10	3	10	0	7	13	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	629
July	127	201	135	20	1	0	34	59	1	0	11	2	4	1	4	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	616
August	182	175	147	11	1	4	27	60	3	1	10	5	8	1	3	18	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	666
September. ...	99	154	89	11	5	2	21	66	1	1	18	6	6	1	2	8	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	3	0	501
October	79	91	81	15	2	0	10	58	1	2	9	3	12	1	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	7	4	0	1	0	385
November... ...	104	138	74	6	2	0	15	67	0	0	23	2	4	3	2	9	6	0	0	0	0	6	7	0	0	0	468
December... ...	96	131	61	14	0	3	28	99	0	2	13	3	5	0	1	10	6	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	476
Total.....	1,296	1,861	1,033	153	19	19	296	878	18	15	186	37	80	11	60	133	43	0	0	0	0	28	64	0	14	0	6,244

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
16*th January* 1867.

(Signed) J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

No. 12.

Statement shewing the amount litigated in suits decided on their merits and otherwise in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes during the 4th year of its institution, viz., from 1st January to 31st December 1866.

Amount allowed...	95,524	12	0			
„ disallowed	6,145	9	11			
„ litigated in cases non suited	11,142	12	10			
Total amount litigated on suits tried on their merits				1,12,813	2	9
Amount litigated in compromised suits	57,134	7	6½			
„ „ „ suits struck off...	11,701	1	3½			
„ „ „ undecided suits	12,619	11	9½	81,455	4	7½
Total Amount..... ..				1,94,268	7	4½
Memorandum						
Total amount litigated in suits brought over from last year	6,547	14	9			
„ „ „ Instituted this year	1,87,720	8	7½			
Total... ...				1,94,268	7	4½

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
16th January 1867.

(Signed) J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

No. 11.

Statement shewing the net amount credited to Government in the Cash Accounts from 1*st January to* 31*st December* 1866.

MONTHS. 1866.	Commission and fees on institution of suits.	Fees for 2nd summonses, new trials, &c.	Subpœna fees.	Fees for warrants, attachments, and copies of judgments.	Fees of services of processes received from out-stations.	Fees for notices, &c., connected with the late Moonsiff's Court, credited	Fees realized in pauper suits.	Total.	Deduct amount of half costs refunded to suitors in cases compounded before hearing.	Deduct costs remitted.	Net amount carried to credit of Government.	Fines levied.	Stamp penalty levied.	Unclaimed suitors money.	Savings from salaries, sales of records, &c.	Total amount credited.	Remarks.
January	2,271 13 9	27 2 0	200 10 0	56 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,556 5 9	467 2 0	0 0 0	2,089 3 9	0 0 0	111 16 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,200 13 9	
February	1,867 15 3	28 6 0	173 0 0	55 0 0	1 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,125 9 3	283 11 9	0 0 0	1,841 14 3	0 0 0	91 12 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,933 10 7	
March	1,613 8 6	20 10 0	128 0 0	51 12 0	6 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0	1,824 14 6	275 3 5	0 0 0	1,549 11 1	0 0 0	113 12 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,663 7 5	
April	2,264 12 6	21 10 0	116 14 0	77 4 0	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,482 8 6	269 8 9	0 0 0	2,212 15 9	0 0 0	121 8 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,334 8 1	
May	2,479 8 3	29 4 0	159 7 6	100 8 0	6 2 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,774 14 3	382 1 11	0 0 0	2,392 12 4	0 0 0	59 4 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,452 0 8	
June	2,850 8 9	36 12 0	192 10 0	94 8 0	6 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,180 12 9	484 6 11	9 0 0	2,696 5 10	1 0 0	88 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,786 3 10	
July	2,267 8 9	28 12 0	200 4 0	104 2 0	23 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,623 14 9	582 9 2	0 0 0	2,041 5 7	0 0 0	97 14 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,139 3 11	
August	2,747 9 9	38 4 0	192 6 0	73 10 0	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,053 13 9	252 10 7	0 0 0	2,801 3 2	3 4 0	33 5 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,837 12 6	
September	1,575 7 6	47 2 0	134 2 0	69 6 0	3 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,829 13 6	235 12 4	0 0 0	1,594 1 2	5 0 0	35 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,634 3 2	
October	1,597 8 9	25 14 6	108 6 0	71 8 0	6 13 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,810 2 3	204 6 4	0 0 0	1,605 11 11	0 0 0	23 15 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,629 11 7	
November	2,197 5 6	31 14 0	148 8 0	94 6 0	13 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,485 7 6	275 13 2	0 0 0	2,209 10 4	0 0 0	47 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,257 2 4	
December	1,713 3 6	50 12 0	121 14 0	47 4 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,934 1 6	289 10 1	0 0 0	1,644 7 5	3 8 0	40 8 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,688 7 9	
Total.....	25,446 14 9	386 6 0	1,876 1 6	899 0 0	72 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0	28,682 6 3	4,002 15 8	0 0 0	24,679 6 7	12 12 0	863 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	25,557 5 7	

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
16*th January* 1867.

(Signed) J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

B. I

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

Shewing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Province of Mysore on the last day of the year 1866.

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department, from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and jury or assessors if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, original and appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges.				Average annual salary of each paid Judge.		Average annual cost of establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year.				Remarks.
								European.										Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.	
								Convenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.									
SMALL CAUSE COURT CONFINED TO PROPER FUNCTIONS		14 square miles.	120,000	One.	The Court is established uder certain regulations based upon Act IX. of 1850 and consists of two Judges and one Ministerial Officer styled the Chief Clerk of the Court. There is no jury nor are there any assessors, but occasionally cases are referred to arbitration.	Small Cause Jurisdiction upto 1,000 Rs.	None specified.	None.	None.	One.	One.	Rs. 12,000.	Rs. 7,200.	Rs. 33,690—2—5.	First Judge. None, but occasionally officiates as Magistrate. Second Judge. Registrar General of Assurances.	272	A few agents, but no regularly admitted advocates or pleaders.	None.	* 6,244	None.	None.	* Including cases compromised, non-suited, struck off fordefault, &c.

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
7th March 1867.

(Signed) L. RICKETTS,
First Judge.

(Signed) J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. No. 6.

Statement shewing the number and description of Civil suits instituted in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes in the year 1866.

	DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM.	No. of cases in different Courts.						REMARKS.
		Village Courts.	Small Cause Court.	Moonsiffs, Dy. Collector's and other Sub-Divisional Courts.	District Courts and Collectors.	Superior Courts.	Total.	
Suits for money due on contract.	On written obligation for sum certain (Bond debt.)	0	1,620	0	0	0	0	
	„ unwritten obligation (Simple debt.)	0	572	0	0	0	0	
	„ account stated.	0	15	0	0	0	0	
	Money paid or received.	0	314	0	0	0	0	
	Goods sold and delivered	0	3,157	0	0	0	0	
	For breach of contract not included in above	0	112	0	0	0	0	
	Suits for rent.	0	186	0	0	0	0	
	„ „ personal property or value thereof	0	161	0	0	0	0	
Suits for damages	For injuries to property	0	5	0	0	0	0	
	„ the injuries not included in above	0	38	0	0	0	0	
	Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	0	11	0	0	0	0	
	„ for or relating to real property not included in the above.	0	64	0	0	0	0	
	Total.....		6,255					

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
7th March 1867.

(Signed) L. RICKETTS,
First Judge.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. 10. (CIVIL.)

Statement shewing the execution of the Decrees of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes in the year 1866.

CLASS OF COURT.	Number of decrees passed during the year.	No. of applications for execution.			Number of decrees completely executed.	Number of decrees partially executed.	Number of cases in which there was no execution.	Pending at end of year.	Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	No. of coercive processes in execution.				REMARKS.
		Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.						Sales of real property.	Sequestrations of real property.	Sales of personal property.	Imprisonment.	
Small Cause Court...	3329	110	1801	1911	959	138	693	121	0	0	0	132	102	

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
7th March 1867.

(Signed) L. RICKETTS,
First Judge.

(Signed) J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

101

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. 7.

Statement shewing value of suits disposed of in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes in the year 1866.

VALUE OF SUITS.	Number of suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total value of suits.	REMARKS.
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiff's, Dy. Collector's and other Sub Divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts		
In Civil Courts.							
Not exceeding Rs. 5	0	2,017	0	0	0	0	
" " " 10	0	1,311	0	0	0	0	
" " " 20	0	1,125	0	0	0	0	
" " " 100	0	1,386	0	0	0	0	
" " " 500	0	382	0	0	0	0	
" " " 1000	0	23	0	0	0	0	
Total.....		6,244					

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
7th March 1867.

(Signed) L. RICKETTS,
First Judge.

(Signed) J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. No. 8.

Statement shewing the general result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Mysore in the year 1866.

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of cases on the file.			Cases withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial or decree and compromised.	Nonsuited.	Cases in which decree passed.								Cases pending at the close of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.		Number of summonses to parties to appear in person.	Number of parties who appeared.	Number of summonses to witnesses other than parties.	Number of witnesses who appeared.	REMARKS.
						Without contest in Court				Contested cases tried and decided in Court.											
	Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Total.			Exparte.	By confession.	By compromise and consent.	By arbitration.	Total.	In favor of Plaintiffs. In whole.	In favor of Plaintiffs. In part.	In favor of defendants, objectors or insolvents.	Total.		Contested.	Uncontested.					
Small Cause Court	182	6255	6437	2547	368	2122	492	0	6	2620	396	216	97	709	193	16 days.	10 days.	6255	3631	3137	3128	

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
7th March 1867.

(Signed) L. RICKETTS,
First Judge.

(Signed) J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. 8. (CIVIL.)

Statement shewing the general result of the Trial of Civil suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Mysore in the year 1866.

CLASS OF COURTS.		Number of cases on file.			Cases withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial or decree.	Cases in which decree passed.									Cases pending at close of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.		Number of summonses to parties to appear in person.	Number of parties who appeared.	Number of summonses to witnesses other than parties.	No. of witnesses who appeared.	REMARKS.
						Without contest in Court.					Contested cases tried and decided in Court.											
											In favor of plaintiffs.		In favor of defendants, objectors or insolvents.									
		Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Total.		Exparte.	By confession.	By compromise and consent.	By arbitration.	Total.	In whole.	In part.		Total.		Contested.	Uncontested.					
Small Cause Court of Bangalore.		182	6,255	6,437	2,915	2,122	492	0	6	2,620	396	216	97	709	193	16	10	6,255	3,631	3,137	3,128	
Sur-Cauzy	Ashtagram... ...	41	236	277	61	0	124	18	0	142	50	15	9	74	0	60	22	279	204	307	312	
	Nundidroog.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Nugur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total.....	41	236	277	61	0	124	18	0	142	50	15	9	74	0	60	22	279	204	307	312	
Amildars	Ashtagram... ...	133	1,113	1,246	314	51	244	154	4	453	177	150	65	392	87	207	47½	1,627	1,160	1,992	2,032	
	Nundidroog.....	184	2,953	3,137	741	26	710	300	0	1,036	502	610	187	1,299	61	119	34	4,409	3,258	1,983	2,252	
	Nugur	109	1,613	1,722	179	100	554	203	0	857	575	11	67	653	33	77	62	3,282	2,339	2,622	2,914	
	Total.....	426	5,679	6,105	1,234	177	1,508	657	4	2,346	1,254	771	319	2,344	181	125·72	55·36	9,288	7,257	6,597	7,198	
Assistant Superintendents.	Ashtagram... ...	25	172	197	43	8	20	15	1	44	35	41	15	91	19	150½	44	805	334	920	499	
	Nundidroog.....	57	228	285	85	19	14	14	0	40	55	60	24	139	21	146	7	628	471	460	514	
	Nugur	29	116	145	24	9	25	18	0	52	45	2	9	56	13	161	101	295	268	376	356	
	Total.....	111	516	627	152	29	59	47	1	136	135	103	48	286	53	147·29	73·34	1,738	1,073	1,756	1,369	
Deputy Superintendents...	Ashtagram	4	26	30	22	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	4	72½	49	7	6	53	49	
	Nundidroog.....	7	189	196	179	0	1	1	0	2	3	4	0	7	8	165	26	29	20	23	14	
	Nugur	16	77	93	31	4	14	7	0	25	27	3	2	32	5	168	6	157	139	84	277	
	Total.....	27	292	319	232	4	16	8	0	28	32	8	2	42	17	160.66	95·71	193	165	160	340	
	Grand Total.....	787	12,978*	13,765	4,594	2,332	2,199	730	11	5,272	1,867	1,113	475	3,455	444	140·30	32·99	17,733	12,330	11,957	12,347	*Including 636 cases received by transfer or remand.
	Do. for 1865...	2,025	18,415	20,440	5,359	no data	3,573	3,247	0	6,820	6,737		737	7,474	787			No DATA				
	Increase	0	0	0	0		0	0	11	0	0		0	0	0							
	Decrease...	1,238	5,437	6,675	765		1,374	2,517	0	1,548	3,757		262	4,019	343							

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE, 6*th July* 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. 9. (CIVIL).

Statement shewing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of Mysore in the year 1866.

CLASS OF COURT.		Cases on the file.			Appeals withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial.	Decided on trial.					Cases pending at end of year.	Average duration of each appeal tried.	Remarks.
		Remaining of last year.	Instituted.	Total.		In favor of appellant. In whole.	In favor of appellant. In part.	In favor of respondent.	Remained for further investigation.	Total.			
Assistant Superintendents...	Ashtagram ...	5	153	158	8	42	13	61	32	156	2	29½	
	Nundidroog ...	52	419	471	72	153	49	182	15	471	0	50	
	Nugur ...	0	62	62	4	18	3	22	6	53	9	43	
	Total...	57	634	691	84	213	65	265	53	680	11	34·2	
Deputy Superintendents ...	Ashtagram ...	0	111	111	56	10	5	21	13	105	6	21¼	
	Nundidroog ...	9	486	495	389	50	18	26	11	494	1	33	
	Nugur ...	9	122	131	35	35	1	42	18	131	0	58	
	Total...	18	719	737	480	95	24	89	42	730	7	62·7	
Superintendents...	Ashtagram ...	0	179	179	66	34	8	45	20	173	6	72	
	Nundidroog ...	2	293	295	74	67	3	117	7	268	27	75	
	Nugur ...	19	87	106	40	22	0	28	6	96	10	33	
	Total...	21	559	580	180	123	11	190	33	537	43	66·2	
Judicial Commissioner ...	... ...	14	180	194	59	7	7	86	7	166	28	57	
	Grand Total...	110	2092	2202	803	438	107	630	135	2113	89	54	
	Do. for 1865.	211	2048	2259	218	356	157	797	158	1686	110	86·87	
	Increase...	0	44	0	585	82	0	0	0	427	0	0	
	Decrease...	101	0	57	0	0	50	167	23	0	21	32·87	

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *6th July* 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

9

as prescribed by Mr. Secretary Maddock's letter of the 28th October 1839.

No.	PARTICULARS.	Amount in 1864—65.	Amount in 1865—66.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.	Remarks.
	Gross collections	1,04,97,444 5 8	1,09,16,692 1 1½	4,19,247 11 5½	0 0 0	
	Deduct—Credits to Sowar Establishment	3,642 11 2	2,992 11 10	0 0 0	649 15 4	
	Net Revenue of the Island of Seringapatam	12,948 13 4	23,665 4 0	10,716 6 4	0 0 0	
	Net collections appertaining to His Highness's Fifth share accounts	1,04,80,852 12 10	1,08,90,034 1 3½	4,09,181 4 5½	0 0 0	
	Deduct Charges.					
A—	Allowances, Refunds and Drawback					
	Refunds					
	1. Land Revenue	1 68 6 8	15,292 1 5	15,123 10 9	0 0 0	
	2. Sayer	2,255 14 6	3,389 4 6	1,133 6 6	0 0 0	
	3. Stamps	1,758 0 0	1,992 12 5	234 11 11	0 0 0	
	4. Miscellaneous	46,990 6 3	4,286 12 4	0 0 0	42,703 10 5	
	Total A.	51,172 11 11	24,960 14 8	0 0 0	26,211 13 3	
B.—	I. Charges Against Income,					
	1.—Land Revenue					
	1. Revenue Establishments	6,83,746 2 11	7,01,590 0 10	17,843 13 10½	0 0 0	
	2. Revenue Survey	64,867 15 10	1,05,731 3 4	40,863 3 6	0 0 0	
	3. Sayer Customs	1,03,299 9 0	82,312 3 0	0 0 0	20,987 6 6	
	2. Forests					
	1. Establishments	14,022 2 0	53,259 12 4	39,237 10 3	0 0 0	
	2. Conservancy and working	53,018 3 0	44,487 0 0	0 0 0	8,531 3 8	
	3. Abkari	15,413 13 1	29,050 13 7	13,637 0 7	0 0 0	
	II.—Assessed Taxes					
	1. Mohaturpha	500 0 0	860 0 0	360 0 0	0 0 0	
	IV.—Salt	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	V.—Opium	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	VI.—Stamps	11,826 15 0	18,984 0 10	7,157 1 4	0 0 0	
	VII.—Mint	16,194 1 1	1,142 11 4	0 0 0	15,051 6 1	
	VIII.—Post Office	1,23,291 1 1	1,25,635 15 5	2,344 13 7	0 0 0	
	II.—Allowances and Assignments					
	3. Political Pensions	72,816 2 3	75,744 11 5	2,928 8 10	0 0 0	
	III.—Allowances to District and Village Officers	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	IV.—Miscellaneous Payments	28,311 6 4	19,570 13 5	0 0 0	8,740 8 11	
	V.—Contingencies Special and Temporary	14,644 15 8	8,549 12 8	0 0 0	6,095 3 0	
	Total B.	12,01,952 10 4	12,66,919 2 2	64,966 7 9½	0 0 0	
C.—	Army Mysore Local Force (Foot.)	2,78,043 10 1	2,86,752 0 4	8,708 5 5	0 0 0	
E.—	Works of Internal Improvements and Public Convenience					
	1. Compensation for lands	360 0 2	10,571 11 6	10,211 11 4	0 0 0	
F.—	Civil Services					
	I.—Public Works	14,15,120 1 1	14,00,000 0 0	0 0 0	15,120 1 11	
	II.—Salaries and Expenses of Public Department					
	1. Establishments	3,85,839 1 7	3,79,145 5 4	0 0 0	6,693 12 3	
	2. Maha Rajah's stipend	3,50,000 0 0	3,50,000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	III.—Law and Justice					
	1. Courts &c.	8,94,321 5 9½	9,11,417 10 8	17,096 4 10½	0 0 0	
	2. Jails	1,34,804 0 10	1,19,069 5 7	0 0 0	15,734 11 3	
	IV.—Police					
	1. Cantonment and Towns	70,053 14 0	66,750 6 2	0 0 0	3,303 7 10	
	2. Talooks	4,48,928 4 0	4,40,495 3 6	0 0 0	8,433 0 6	
	V.—Education Science and Art					
	1. Education	84,013 1 7	1,12,021 10 2	28,008 8 7	0 0 0	
	2. Public Gardens and Museum &c.	9,977 14 7	14,700 13 7	4,722 15 3	0 0 0	
	VI.—Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	VII.—Superannuation and Retired Allowances &c.					
	1. Service pensions and Gratuities	42,315 6 10	46,621 15 3	4,306 8 5	0 0 0	
	2. Moozroy Davustans &c.	3,01,415 2 0	3,00,553 2 4	0 0 0	861 15 8	
	3. Hospitals and Dispensaries	24,731 15 7	25,020 1 9	288 2 2	0 0 0	
	XI.—Miscellaneous	32,218 5 11	29,597 15 9	0 0 0	2,620 6 2	
	X.—Civil Contingencies Special and Temporary	64,892 9 7	32,198 1 3	0 0 0	32,694 8 4	
	Total F.	42,58,631 3 11	42,27,591 11 4	0 0 0	31,039 8 7½	
	Total Charges A to F	57,90,160 5 4	58,16,795 8 0	26,635 2 8	0 0 0	
	Net Revenue	46,90,692 7 8	50,73,238 9 3½	3,82,546 1 9½	0 0 0	
	One fifth of the Net Revenue	9,38,138 7 1	10,14,647 11 5	76,509 3 7	0 0 0	
	His Highness the Maha Rajah's fixed allowances	3,50,000 0 0	3,50,000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Total His Highness's income	12,88,138 7 1	13,64,647 11 5	76,509 3 7	0 0 0	
	Financial Result.					
	Total Gross Collections	1,04,97,444 5 8	1,09,16,692 1 1½	4,19,247 11 5½	0 0 0	
	Deduct.					
	Charges as above A to F	57,90,160 5 4	58,16,795 8 0	26,635 2 8	0 0 0	
	One fifth of the Net Revenue	9,38,138 7 1	10,14,647 11 5	76,509 3 7	0 0 0	
	Subsidy	24,50,000 0 0	24,50,000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Mysore Local Force, Horse	8,08,647 11 11	7,89,388 0 8	0 0 0	19,259 11 2	
	Bargeers	1,590 6 2	1,424 3 7	0 0 0	166 2 7	
	Rent of the Island of Seringapatam	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Total Ordinary Charges	1,00,38,536 15 2	1,01,22,255 7 8	83,718 8 6	0 0 0	
	Extraordinary Payments out of Cash Balance to Public Works Department in excess of allotment in Provincial Budget from current year's income	0 0 0	2,67,457 6 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Payments on account of H. H. the Maha Rajah's Debts	0 0 0	4,42,973 6 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Total *Extraordinary* payments out of Cash Balance	0 0 0	7,10,430 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Total Disbursements *ordinary* and *extraordinary*	0 0 0	1,08,32,686 4 * 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Surplus on the year's ordinary receipts and charges	4,58,907 6 5	7,94,436 9 5½	3,35,529 2 11½	0 0 0	
	Surplus of Receipts over year's expenditure, *ordinary* and *extraordinary*	0 0 0	84,005 12 5½	0 0 0	0 0 0	

B. II.
Total charge in 1865—66. 25,75,744—11—5
Deduct
Subsidy 24,50,000
Quit Rent of Seringapatam. 50,000 25,00,000— 0—0
75,744—11—5

C. Total in 1865—66. 10,77,564— 4—7
Deduct
Local Horse 7,89,388—0—8
Bargheers 1,424—3—7 7,90,812— 4—3
2,86,752— 0—4

F. I.
Total in 1865—66 16,67,457—6—11
Deduct being excess of allotment in Budget from current year's income. 2,67,457—6—11 14,00,000—0—0

F. II.
Total payments in 1865—66 to the Maha Rajah. 13,46,124—0—3
Deduct payments on account of ½th share. 9,96,124—0—3

Balance being His Highness' stipend. 3,50,000—0—0

F. X. Total Charge in 1865—66. 4,75,171—7—4
Deduct paid out of surplus Cash Balance on account of His Highness' debts. 4,42,973—6—1
32,198—1—3

The Maha Rajah's ½th share of net revenue for the year.

* The difference of Rs. 18,523–11–2 between this sum and the actual disbursements (Rs. 1,08,14,162—9—6) is the equivalent of the difference between the Maha Rajah's share of Revenue for the year and the amount disbursed to His Highness during the year.

MYSORE.

Abstract of Disbursements for the year 1865—66.

HEADS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	Commissioner's Treasury.	NUNDIDROOG DIVISION.				NUGUR DIVISION.				ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.			GRAND TOTAL.
		Bangalore District.	Colar District.	Toomkoor District.	Total.	Shimoga District.	Cudoor District.	Chituldroog District.	Total.	Mysore District.	Hassan District.	Total.	
ALLOWANCES, REFUNDS AND DRAWBACK.													
Refunds													
1. Land Revenue	0 0 0	384 2 2	7 7 3	14 14 6	406 7 11	0 0 0	0 6 11	9,573 4 10	9,573 11 9	2 8 3	5,309 5 6	5,311 13 9	15,292 1 5
2. Sayer	0 0 0	1,987 15 1	0 0 0	1,341 13 9	3,329 12 10	0 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 3	48 5 5	54 7 8	3,389 4 6
3. Stamps	30 0 0	965 7 0	108 8 0	28 0 0	1,101 15 0	0 0 0	334 3 8	0 1 0	334 4 8	397 0 0	129 9 9	526 8 9	1,992 12 5
4. Miscellaneous.	0 0 0	1,378 1 4	167 2 8	8 12 2	1,554 0 2	37 0 0	634 0 6	18 4 2	689 4 8	1,609 6 5	434 1 1	2,043 7 6	4,286 12 4
I. CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.													
1. *a.* Land Revenue													
1. Revenue Establishments	3,293 2 6	1,27,767 2 10	65,668 14 10½	62,598 5 5½	2,56,034 7 2	97,374 0 4½	59,184 5 10	61,759 6 7	2,18,317 12 9½	1,52,969 5 8	70,975 3 8½	2,23,944 10 4½	7,01,590 0 10
2. Revenue Survey	55 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,948 10 2	2,948 10 2	8,996 4 6	0 0 0	93,731 4 8	1,02,727 9 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,95,731 3 4
3. Sayer Customs	4,920 13 8	15,480 0 7	8,561 9 10	8,590 0 8	32,631 11 1	11,548 4 0	9,397 7 0	8,192 4 9	29,137 15 9	8,538 3 10	7,083 7 8	15,621 10 6	82,312 3 0
b. Forests													
1. Establishments	0 9 0	7,589 15 3	490 3 1	1,929 9 9	10,009 12 1	15,674 3 5	1,250 0 0	0 0 0	16,924 3 5	23,290 2 2	1,035 1 8	26,325 12 10	53,259 12 4
2. Conservancy and working	1,508 1 5	6,531 4 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,531 4 1	17,456 6 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	17,456 6 8	18,884 13 2	106 4 8	18,991 3 10	44,487 0 0
c. Abkari	0 0 0	13,743 7 8	2,412 0 0	1,416 0 0	17,571 7 8	4,435 10 10	2,714 9 6	1,240 6 1	8,390 10 5	1,524 7 10	1,564 3 8	3,088 11 6	29,050 13 7
2. Assessed Taxes													
1. Mohaturpha	0 0 0	500 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	500 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	360 0 0	0 0 0	360 0 0	860 0 0
6. Stamps	7,053 2 2	3,695 9 6	1,264 6 8	777 13 7	5,737 13 9	1,179 7 9	1,285 11 10	600 9 3	3,065 12 10	2,258 0 7	859 3 6	3,117 4 1	18,984 0 10
7. Mint	1 142 11 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,142 11 4
8. Post Office	23,804 0 5	18,421 3 5	8,029 11 5	9,959 4 8	36,410 3 6	12,045 7 9	8,350 3 11	11,573 10 11	31,969 6 7	18,079 3 1	14,473 5 10	33,452 4 11	1,25,635 15 5
II. Allowances and Assignments, &c.													
1. Subsidy to British Government	24,50,000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	24,50,000 0 0
2. Seringapatam rental..	50,000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50,000 0 0
3. Political Pensions	60,344 6 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	15,400 5 1	0 0 0	15,400 5 1	75,744 11 5
IV. Miscellaneous Payments	0 0 0	2,685 11 10	727 15 11	1,056 10 7	4,470 6 4	3,697 5 9	1,143 15 0	2,123 2 11	6,964 7 8	6,380 14 7	1,755 0 10	8,135 15 5	19,570 13 5
V. Contingencies, Special and Temporary	722 4 1	332 13 5	500 0 0	80 2 6	912 15 11	5,380 13 10	0 0 0	65 0 0	5,445 13 10	1,393 1 9	275 0 1	1,468 10 10	8,549 12 8
ARMY, MYSORE LOCAL FORCE	10,70,365 1 11	0 0 0	4,877 7 7	0 0 0	4,877 7 7	0 0 0	821 11 1	0 0 0	821 11 1	0 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	10,77,564 4 7
WORKS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, &c.													
1. Compensation for lands	6,214 0 7	4,203 14 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,203 14 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	133 12 0	0 0 0	133 12 0	10,571 11 6
CIVIL SERVICES.													
I. Public Works	0 0 0	5,93,500 0 0	82,316 1 3	1,30,575 3 9	8,06,391 5 0	1,83,042 0 0	90,385 11 2	99,531 14 10	3,72,959 10 0	2,31,205 1 11	2,36,901 0 0	4,88,106 7 11	16,67,457 6 11
II. Salaries and Expenses of Public Department.													
1. Establishments	3,28,885 10 1	5,007 14 7	3,342 9 8	3,769 13 8	12,120 5 11	11,530 7 8	2,833 0 11	3,514 14 2	17,878 6 9	16,981 1 2	3,329 13 5	20,260 14 7	3,79,145 5 4
2. Maha Rajah's stipend	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,50,000 0 0	0 0 0	3,50,000 0 0	3,50,000 0 0
3. Payments to His Highness on account of ⅓th share of Revenue	1,70,610 0 5	1,016 7 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,016 7 3	0 0 0	12,000 0 0	0 0 0	12,000 0 0	8,12,447 8 7	0 0 0	8,12,447 8 7	9,96,124 0 3
III. Law and Justice													
1. Courts, &c.	91,767 5 4	2,03,129 4 7	70,661 6 7½	69,095 4 2½	3,42,885 15 5	1,10,774 5 11½	62,724 12 3	67,025 6 11	2,40,524 7 1½	1,60,997 8 7	75,242 6 2½	2,36,239 14 9½	9,11,417 10 8
2. Jails	0 0 0	57,441 13 5	2,080 0 8	4,334 7 11	63,856 6 0	28,800 4 1	449 7 1	2,963 11 11	32,213 7 1	21,962 1 8	1,037 6 10	22,999 8 6	1,19,069 5 7
IV. Police.													
1. Cantonment and Towns	0 0 0	38,510 8 5	0 0 0	3,037 11 6	41,548 3 11	3,000 5 3	824 2 5	0 0 0	3,824 7 8	21,377 10 7	0 0 0	21,377 10 7	66,750 6 2
2. Talooks..	0 0 0	73,788 4 1	60,234 12 2	44,776 5 9	1,78,799 6 0	56,709 4 5	38,316 4 11	44,998 13 6	1,40,024 6 10	67,883 2 4	53,788 4 4	1,21,671 6 8	4,40,495 3 6
V. Education, Science and Art.													
1. Education	59,186 15 0	22,798 4 7	4,514 13 8	5,245 10 8	32,558 12 11	5,661 14 0	2,971 10 4	2,648 4 0	11,284 12 4	3,368 0 0	5,613 1 11	8,981 1 11	1,12,021 10 2
2. Public Gardens and Museum, &c. ..	11,045 1 3	0 0 0	1 0 0	54 10 6	55 10 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,600 1 10	0 0 0	3,600 1 10	14,709 13 7
VII. Superannuation and Retired Allowances.													
1. Service Pensions and Gratuities ..	15,253 5 10	13,654 14 0	3,925 8 6	6,536 8 0	24,116 14 6	2,005 3 2	215 3 2	600 0 0	2,820 6 4	3,739 4 7	672 0 0	4,431 4 7	46,621 15 3
2. Moozroy, Davusthans, &c.	16,016 13 7	19,738 14 0	14,263 5 4	7,796 15 0	41,799 2 4	20,800 0 5	3,916 9 6	6,056 2 4	30,772 12 4	1,62,684 11 8	49,279 10 5	2,11,961 6 1	3,00,553 2 4
3. Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	13,134 15 5	9,579 6 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	9,579 6 3	2,275 12 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,275 12 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	25,020 1 9
IX. Miscellaneous	2,738 5 6	4,295 2 1	1,194 6 1	2,528 10 0	8,318 2 2	3,952 11 4	2,476 12 10	2,814 12 7	9,244 4 9	6,924 11 3	2,372 8 1	9,297 3 4	29,597 15 9
X. Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary ..	2,721 15 8	11,265 8 2	246 0 0	4,656 14 4	16,168 6 6	1,003 0 1	1,505 11 0	28 0 0	2,536 11 1	10,454 3 3	613 12 9	10,768 0 0	32,198 1 3
His Highness the Maha Rajah's Debt account ..	4,111 3 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,38,862 3 0	0 0 0	4,38,862 3 0	4,42,973 6 1
Total A to F....	43,95,047 7 7	12,59,393 2 6	3,35,895 7 3	3,73,158 5 1	19,68,446 14 10	6,07,383 3 5	3,03,741 0 10	4,19,059 7 5	13,30,183 11 8	25,85,184 3 1	5,35,300 4 4	31,20,484 7 5	1,08,14,162 9 6
PUBLIC DEBT.													
Local Funds.													
1. Mysore Trust Fund	161 2 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	161 2 2
2. Municipal Funds	0 0 0	63,742 13 4	1,292 0 6	0 0 0	65,034 13 10	1,997 4 7	2,180 0 0	2,736 4 3	6,913 8 10	36,539 11 10	10,182 2 2	47,021 14 0	1,18,970 4 8
3. District Funds	0 0 0	15,196 6 10	28,839 3 10½	12,441 2 7	56,476 13 3½	10,805 15 10½	20,744 14 6½	28,268 1 10½	59,819 0 3½	22,796 14 2½	14,472 1 11	37,269 0 1½	1,53,564 13 8½
4. Jail Manufacture Fund	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
5. Bullock Dâk Fund	0 0 0	5,317 2 2	0 0 0	1,326 10 11	6,643 13 1	1,744 10 8	613 1 4	3,390 3 2	5,747 15 2	1,756 0 4	6,944 3 7	8,700 3 11	21,092 0 2
6. Moozroy Fund	0 0 0	187 9 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	187 9 1	215 11 0	293 7 1	300 0 0	809 2 1	6,021 5 1	3,524 3 5	9,545 8 6	10,542 3 8
7. Allowances deducted from Sayer and other collections	0 0 0	1,708 13 5	357 9 5	1,044 15 7	3,111 6 5	329 13 6	30,958 1 5	0 0 0	31,287 14 11	13,873 13 11	124 14 2	13,998 12 1	48,398 1 5
Deposits	68,863 5 10	1,49,143 11 9	1,11,745 5 5½	50,736 1 5	3,11,626 2 7½	1,15,424 3 9	27,003 13 7	1,21,325 14 7	2,63,753 15 11	2,92,091 8 0	1,47,259 7 10	4,39,290 15 10	10,83,534 8 2½
Miscellaneous.													
1. Unadjusted Disbursements	1,60,454 6 6	24,423 4 10	64,494 0 3	7,923 2 5	96,840 7 6	1,18,074 1 3	1,27,877 2 11	10,085 12 9	2,56,037 0 11	5,05,453 13 0	93,960 15 11	5,99,414 12 11	11,12,746 11 10
2. Forest advances	0 0 0	5,616 0 10	0 0 0	800 0 0	6,416 0 10	20,370 11 7	1,150 8 10	100 0 0	21,621 4 5	23,647 2 10	1,439 10 6	25,086 13 4	53,124 2 7
3. Revenue Survey advances	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	30,350 0 0	0 0 0	60,000 0 0	90,350 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	90,350 0 0
4. Do. Recoverable boundary mark advances ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	39,665 12 3	39,665 12 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	39,665 12 3
Her Majesty's Treasury at Bangalore	2,37,610 10 7	26,100 7 8	35,630 9 0	17,414 4 11	79,145 5 7	1,93,403 1 11	973 2 8	6,962 3 11	2,01,338 8 6	3,57,045 9 8	4,838 10 11	3,61,884 4 7	8,80,008 13 3
Remittances.													
1. Between Commissioner's Head Quarters and Districts	10,77,560 0 0	5,41,350 0 0	10,08,037 0 0	5,70,560 0 0	21,19,947 0 0	9,00,500 0 0	6,11,250 0 0	5,16,954 2 10	20,28,704 2 10	1 4 8	0 0 0	1 4 8	52,26,212 7 6
2. Do. District Treasuries	0 0 0	14,64,862 13 11	13,27,737 2 9	8,24,708 13 11	36,17,309 0 7	12,55,183 2 8	8,37,586 9 11	10,41,784 3 7	31,34,554 0 2	10,92,949 7 11	9,56,714 6 2	20,49,663 14 1	88,01,526 14 10
3. Do. do. and Talook Treasuries ..	0 0 0	1,546 7 2	19,023 5 0	4,865 3 2	25,434 15 4	2,60,940 15 0	35,140 15 6	64,702 5 9	3,60,784 4 3	4,49,900 0 7	6,98,468 11 0	11,48,368 11 7	15,34,587 15 2
Supply Bills	3,23,194 7 5	0 0 0	50 0 0	2,975 0 0	3,025 0 0	2,27,545 0 0	1,57,370 0 0	0 0 0	3,84,915 0 0	10,000 0 0	38,220 0 11	48,220 0 11	7,59,354 8 4
Public Service Remittances	2,47,825 4 7	75,900 14 5	1,19,653 14 4	1,38,653 12 0	3,34,208 8 9	1,80,734 1 11	92,501 3 2	1,72,108 2 9	4,45,343 7 10	3,96,732 11 5	1,03,209 4 5	4,99,941 15 10	15,27,319 5 0
Privilege Remittances	1,49,070 5 8	40,493 2 6	2,651 15 0	7,495 9 7	50,640 11 1	7,955 4 9	4,710 1 6	1,719 6 0	14,384 12 3	12,464 11 2	3,178 5 8	15,643 0 10	2,29,738 13 10
Drawing account for Minor Works closed in 65—66	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	13,887 10 2	0 0 0	13,887 10 2	13,887 10 2
Total H. Public Debt....	22,64,769 10 9	24,15,589 13 11	27,19,513 1 7	16,40,944 12 6	67,76,047 12 0	33,25,574 2 5½	19,50,353 2 5½	20,70,102 9 8½	73,46,029 14 7½	32,35,101 12 9½	20,82,837 2 7	53,17,938 15 4½	2,17,04,786 4 9
Total Disbursements....	66,59,817 2 4	36,74,983 0 5	30,55,408 8 10	20,14,103 1 7	87,44,494 10 10	39,32,957 5 0½	22,54,094 3 3½	24,89,162 1 1½	86,76,213 10 3½	58,20,285 15 10½	26,18,137 6 11	84,38,423 6 9½	3,25,18,948 14 3
Cash Balance on 30th April 1866....	32,71,477 10 8	3,03,056 13 8	3,10,880 14 4	2,65,861 7 6	8,79,799 3 6	9,52,751 14 6	2,95,212 13 2	3,06,106 10 7	15,54,071 6 3	5,66,342 15 0	7,90,487 11 6	13,56,830 10 6	70,62,178 14 11
Grand Total....	99,31,294 13 0	39,78,039 14 1	33,66,289 7 2	22,79,964 9 1	96,24,293 14 4	48,85,709 4 4½	25,49,307 0 5½	27,95,268 11 8½	1,02,30,285 0 6½	63,86,628 14 10½	54,08,625 2 5	97,95,254 1 3½	3,95,81,127 13 2

DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *6th July* 1866.

H. HUDSON,
Dy. Acct. General of Mysore.

Suits relating to marriage, dower and divorce	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	0	0	0	0
	Ashtagram ...	0	1	0	1
	Nundidroog ...	0	0	0	0
	Nugur	0	3	0	3
	Total.....	0	4	0	4
Do. to establish or dispute adoption	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	0	0	0	0
	Ashtagram ...	0	3	1	4
	Nundidroog ...	0	0	0	0
	Nugur	0	3	0	3
	Total.....	0	6	1	7
Claims to inheritance under Hindoo Law	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	0	0	0	0
	Ashtagram ...	0	1	0	1
	Nundidroog ...	0	0	0	0
	Nugur	0	6	0	6
	Total.....	0	7	0	7
Do. „ Mahomedan Law	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	0	0	0	0
	Ashtagram ...	0	1	1	2
	Nundidroog ...	0	0	0	0
	Nugur	0	0	1	1
	Total.....	0	1	2	3
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo widows	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	0	0	0	0
	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0
	Nundidroog ...	0	0	0	0
	Nugur	0	4	0	4
	Total.....	0	4	0	4
Do. relating to the revenue	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	0	0	0	0
	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0
	Nundidroog ...	0	0	0	0
	Nugur	0	1	0	1
	Total.....	0	1	0	1
Do. relating to mortgage of immovable property	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	0	0	0	0
	Ashtagram ...	0	9	0	9
	Nundidroog ...	0	0	0	0
	Nugur	0	5	2	7
	Total.....	0	14	2	16
Do. in right of pre-emption	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	0	0	0	0
	Ashtagram ...	0	8	0	8
	Nundidroog ...	0	0	0	0
	Nugur	0	9	0	9
	Total.....	0	17	0	17
Do. to resume or assess rent free lands	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	0	0	0	0
	Ashtagram. ...	0	0	0	0
	Nundidroog. ...	0	0	0	0
	Nugur	0	1	0	1
	Total.....	0	1	0	1
Do. regarding the arrears of assessment	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	0	0	0	0
	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0
	Nundidroog ...	0	65	0	65
	Nugur.	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	65	0	65
Do. regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits.)...	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	0	0	0	0
	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0
	Nundidroog ...	0	0	0	0
	Nugur	0	1	0	1
	Total.....	0	1	0	1
Do. for partition of immovable property	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	0	0	0	0
	Ashtagram ...	0	21	0	21
	Nundidroog ...	0	0	0	0
	Nugur	0	1	1	2
	Total.....	0	22	1	23
Do. regarding boundaries	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	0	0	0	0
	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0
	Nundidroog ...	0	0	0	0
	Nugur	0	1	0	1
	Total.....	0	1	0	1
Do. for, or relating to, real property not included in the above	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	64	0	0	64
	Ashtagram ...	0	56	0	56
	Nundidroog ...	0	20	0	20
	Nugur	0	0	0	0
	Total.....	64	76	0	140
Do. connected with other classes not specified in the above and as per classified list which was hitherto in force	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	0	0	0	0
	Ashtagram ...	0	183	0	183
	Nundidroog ...	0	0	0	0
	Nugur	0	0	0	0
	Total.....	0	183	0	183
Grand Total...	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	6,255	0	0	6,255
	Ashtagram ...	0	1,521	26	1,547
	Nundidroog	0	3,181	189	3,370
	Total.....	6,255	6,431	292	12,978
Do. of 1865		4,770	13,371	274	18,415
Increase		1,485	0	18	0
Decrease		0	6,940	0	5,437

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE, *6th July* 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. 7. (CIVIL.)

Statement shewing value of suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Mysore Province in the year 1866.

VALUE OF SUITS.		Number of suits disposed of in different Courts.				Total value of suits.			REMARKS.
		Bangalore Small Cause Court.	Sur Cauzy and Amildars.	Assistant and Deputy Superintendents.	Total.				
Not exceeding Rupees 5	Small Cause Court...	2,017	0	0	2,017	...	...	...	
	Ashtagram ...	0	16	0	16	...	...	...	
	Nundidroog ...	0	44	0	44	...	...	...	
	Nugur ...	0	14	0	14	...	...	...	
	Total.....	2,017	74	0	2,091	...	...	...	
do. do. 20	Small Cause Court...	1,311	0	0	1,311	...	...	...	
	Ashtagram ...	0	281	2	283	...	...	...	
	Nundidroog ...	0	786	0	786	...	...	...	
	Nugur ...	0	257	0	257	...	...	...	
	Total.....	1,311	1,324	2	2,637	...	...	...	
do. do. 100	Small Cause Court...	1,125	0	0	1,125	...	...	...	
	Ashtagram ...	0	753	6	759	...	...	...	
	Nundidroog ...	0	2,122	14	2,136	...	...	...	
	Nugur ...	0	839	4	843	...	...	...	
	Total.....	1,125	3,714	24	4,863	...	...	...	
do. do. 500	Small Cause Court...	1,768	0	0	1,768	...	...	...	
	Ashtagram ...	0	335	51	386	...	...	...	
	Nundidroog ...	0	115	160	275	...	...	...	
	Nugur ...	0	560	88	648	...	...	...	
	Total.....	1,768	1,010	299	3,077	...	...	...	
do. do. 5000	Small Cause Court...	23	0	0	23	...	...	...	
	Ashtagram ...	0	0	115	115	...	...	...	
	Nundidroog ...	0	0	84	84	...	...	...	
	Nugur ...	0	0	87	87	...	...	...	
	Total.....	23	0	286	309	...	...	...	
do. do. 1,00,000	Small Cause Court...	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	
	Ashtagram ...	0	0	2	2	...	...	...	
	Nundidroog ...	0	0	8	8	...	...	...	
	Nugur ...	0	0	6	6	...	...	...	
	Total.....	0	0	16	16	...	...	...	
Exceeding Rupees 1,00,000	Small Cause Court...	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	
	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	
	Nundidroog ...	0	0	1	1	...	...	...	
	Nugur ...	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	
	Total.....	0	0	1	1	...	...	...	
Total	Small Cause Court...	6,244	0	0	6,244	1,81,648	11	7	
	Ashtagram ...	0	3,067	267	3,334	5,34,732	11	8	
	Nundidroog ...	0	1,670	185	1,855	3,32,829	11	6	
	Nugur ...								
	Total.....	6,244	6,122	628	12,994	13,95,023	13	6	
	Ditto for 1865.....	4,651	12,121	1,683	18,455	23,31,666	2	2½	
	Increase.....	1,593	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Decrease.....	0	5,999	1,055	5,461	9,36,642	4	8½	

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, 6th July 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. 6. (CIVIL.)

Statement shewing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Mysore Province in the year 1866.

DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM.		No. of cases in different Courts.				REMARKS.
		Bangalore Small Cause Court.	Sur-Cauzy Amildars and Asst. Supts.	Deputy Superintendents.	Total.	
CIVIL COURT CASES.						
On written promise for sum certain ...	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	1,620	0	0	1,620	
	Ashtagram ...	0	937	16	953	
	Nundidroog ...	0	1,365	68	1,433	
	Nugur	0	1,258	58	1,316	
	Total.....	1,620	3,560	142	5,322	
On unwritten promise for Do. ...	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	572	0	0	572	
	Ashtagram ...	0	113	5	118	
	Nundidroog ...	0	137	10	147	
	Nugur... ...	0	156	0	156	
	Total.....	572	406	15	993	
Suits for money due on contract. ... ... On account stated	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	15	0	0	15	
	Ashtagram ...	0	136	2	138	
	Nundidroog ...	0	307	25	332	
	Nugur	0	138	7	145	
	Total.....	15	581	34	630	
Money paid or received	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	314	0	0	314	
	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0	
	Nundidroog ...	0	285	6	291	
	Nugur	0	16	0	16	
	Total.....	314	301	6	621	
For goods sold and delivered ...	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	3,157	0	0	3,157	
	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0	
	Nundidroog ...	0	189	5	194	
	Nugur	0	36	2	38	
	Total.....	3,157	225	7	3,389	
For breaches of contract, not included in above...	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	112	0	0	112	
	Ashtagram ...	0	25	0	25	
	Nundidroog ...	0	107	6	113	
	Nugur	0	0	0	0	
	Total	112	132	6	250	
Do. for rent	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	186	0	0	186	
	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0	
	Nundidroog ...	0	43	4	47	
	Nugur	0	16	1	17	
	Total.....	186	59	5	250	
Do. for recovery of personal property, or value thereof	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	161	0	0	161	
	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0	
	Nundidroog ...	0	103	15	118	
	Nugur.	0	20	0	20	
	Total.....	161	123	15	299	
For injuries to person	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	0	0	0	0	
	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0	
	Nundidroog ...	0	9	0	9	
	Nugur	0	0	0	0	
	Total.....	0	9	0	9	
For injuries to property	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	5	0	0	5	
	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0	
	Nundidroog ...	0	455	0	455	
Do. for damage	Nugur	0	11	0	11	
	Total.....	5	466	0	471	
For defamation	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	0	0	0	0	
	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0	
	Nundidroog ...	0	11	2	13	
	Nugur	0	0	0	0	
	Total.....	0	11	2	13	
For other injuries not included in above	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	38	0	0	38	
	Ashtagram ...	0	18	0	18	
	Nundidroog ...	0	85	48	133	
	Nugur	0	0	0	0	
	Total.....	38	103	48	189	
Do. to compel specific performance of contracts	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	0	0	0	0	
	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0	
	Nundidroog ...	0	0	0	0	
	Nugur	0	26	2	28	
	Total.....	0	26	2	28	
Do. to settle partnership and other accounts	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	11	0	0	11	
	Ashtagram ...	0	9	1	10	
	Nundidroog ...	0	0	0	0	
	Nugur... ...	0	16	3	19	
	Total.....	11	25	4	40	
Do. connected with religion and caste	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	0	0	0	0	
	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0	
	Nundidroog ...	0	0	0	0	
	Nugur... ...	0	1	0	1	
	Total.....	0	1	0	1	

Not exceeding 15 days ..	Rigorous .	Ashtagram ...	2	10	47	0	0	0	59
		Nundidroog ...	40	3	414	54	0	0	511
		Nugur ...	0	0	315	3	6	0	324
		Total.....	42	13	776	57	6	0	894
	Simple ..	Ashtagram ...	0	9	66	3	0	0	78
		Nundidroog ...	97	11	418	6	0	0	532
		Nugur ...	0	0	302	4	0	0	306
		Total.....	97	20	786	13	0	0	916
„ 6 months ..	Rigorous .	Ashtagram ...	0	40	516	168	15	6	745
		Nundidroog ...	89	88	568	334	185	4	1,268
		Nugur ...	0	0	281	167	115	10	573
		Total	89	128	1,365	669	315	20	2,586
	Simple ..	Ashtagram ...	0	0	191	52	11	0	254
		Nundidroog ...	8	4	342	180	12	1	547
		Nugur ...	0	0	78	22	12	1	113
		Total.....	8	4	611	254	35	2	914
„ 2 years ..	Rigorous .	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	87	25	40	152
		Nundidroog ...	0	47	0	133	165	15	360
		Nugur ...	0	0	0	123	85	41	249
		Total.....	0	47	0	343	275	96	761
	Simple ..	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	3	3	0	6
		Nundidroog ...	0	1	0	77	1	0	79
		Nugur ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total.....	0	1	0	80	4	0	85
„ 7 years ..	Rigorous .	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0	5	79	84
		Nundidroog ...	0	0	0	0	84	32	116
		Nugur ...	0	0	0	0	0	271	271
		Total.....	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*89*	*382*	*471*
	Simple ..	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Nundidroog ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Nugur ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Exceeding 7 years... ..	Rigorous ..	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
		Nundidroog ...	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
		Nugur ...	0	0	0	0	0	38	38
		Total.....	0	0	0	0	0	55	55
	Simple ..	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Nundidroog ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Nugur ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Rigorous .	Ashtagram ...	2	50	563	255	45	139	1,054
		Nundidroog ...	129	138	982	521	434	54	2,258
		Nugur ...	0	0	596	293	205	360	1,455
		Total.....	131	188	2,141	1,069	685	553	4,767
	Simple ..	Ashtagram ...	0	9	257	58	14	0	338
		Nundidroog ...	105	16	760	263	14	1	1,159
		Nugur ...	0	0	380	26	12	1	419
		Total.....	105	25	1,397	347	40	2	1,916
Penal servitude		Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Nundidroog ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Nugur ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation	For terms ..	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
		Nundidroog ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Nugur ...	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
		Total.....	0	0	0	0	0	21	21
	For life ..	Ashtagram ..	0	0	0	0	0	6	7
		Nundidroog ..	0	0	0	0	0	11	12
		Nugur ..	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
		Total ...	0	0	0	0	0	20	24
Sentenced in addition to imprisonment to	Solitary confinement.	Ashtagram ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Nundidroog ..	0	37	0	0	9	0	46
		Nugur ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total ...	0	37	0	0	9	0	46
Forfeiture of property.		Ashtagram ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Nundidroog ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Nugur ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE, *6th July* 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. 5. (CRIMINAL.)

Statement shewing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal cases in the Provin
during the year 1866.

TRIBUNALS.		Number of appell persons whose c or were called fo by High Court	NUMBER OF PERSONS. Appeals rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified	Sentences reversed.	Returned for new trial or further investigation.	Pending.	REM.
Assistant Superintendents	Ashtagram ...	89	2	70	10	4	0	3	
	Nundidroog ...	29	9	9	2	6	2	1	
	Nugur	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	
	Total...	121	11	82	12	10	2	4	
Deputy Superintendents...	Ashtagram ...	67	15	36	0	3	12	1	
	Nundidroog ...	26	1	10	3	10	2	0	
	Nugur	40	0	24	6	10	0	0	
	Total...	133	16	70	9	23	14	1	
Superintendents	Ashtagram ...	14	0	9	5	0	0	0	
	Nundidroog ...	42	1	13	16	12	0	0	
	Nugur	75	11	32	0	14	0	18	
	Total...	131	12	54	21	26	0	18	
Judicial Commissioner		181	4	52	36	29	20	40	
	Grand Total...	566	43	258	78	88	36	63	
	Do. of 1865...	526	57	266	57	128	16	2	
	Increase... ...	40	0	0	21	0	20	61	
	Decrease... ...	0	14	8	0	40	0	0	

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE, *6th July* 1867.

J. R. KIND
Offg. Jud

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. 3. (CRIMINAL.)

Statement shewing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of Mysore in the year 1866.

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.		Number of persons dealt with.					Persons disposed of.								Remarks.
		Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during present year: By arrests.	Brought to trial during present year: By summons or recognizance.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	
...ur-Amsen	Ashtagram... ...	0	184	292	0	476	52	217	92	115	0	0	11	810	
	Nundidroog.....	1	634	347	0	982	16	143	821	0	2	0	1	718	
	Nugur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total.....	1	818	639	0	1,458	68	360	913	115	2	0	3	1,528	
...own Magistrates ...	Ashtagram... ...	0	239	149	29	417	69	149	147	52	0	0	1	649	
	Nundidroog.....	0	343	24	5	372	19	73	246	33	0	1	2	542	
	Nugur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total.....	0	582	173	34	789	88	222	393	85	0	1	2	1,191	
...uildars	Ashtagram... ...	110	1,043	5,457	360	6,970	1,895	824	2,622	1,298	217	114	11¾	9,473	
	Nundidroog.....	59	13,424	4,839	110	18,432	6,724	2292	5,645	3,733	10	28	6	41,555	
	Nugur	4	770	4,183	317	5,274	165	2311	2,767	29	0	2	8	8,164	
	Total.....	173	15,237	14,479	787	30,676	8,784	5427	11,034	5,060	227	144	9	59,192	
...sistant Superintendents	Ashtagram	0	15	0	937	952	124	156	437	222	1	12	6	3,470	
	Nundidroog.....	20	149	2	2,582	2,753	218	961	1,247	233	50	14	24	3,178	
	Nugur	13	67	851	718	1,649	24	479	729	396	14	7	11	2,520	
	Total.....	33	231	853	4,237	5,354	396	1596	2,413	851	65	33	9	9,168	
...eputy Superintendents ...	Ashtagram	0	1	181	28	210	5	67	93	32	10	3	10	312	
	Nundidroog.....	4	81	18	3,322	3,425	296	210	573	145	2,201	0	16	499	
	Nugur	2	58	219	1,598	1,877	4	142	445	450	836	0	12	703	
	Total.....	6	140	418	4,948	5,512	305	419	1,111	627	3,047	3	12	1,514	
...perintendents ...	Ashtagram	1	0	0	309	310	1	97	159	10	43	0	31¾	424	
	Nundidroog.....	0	0	0	139	139	0	44	76	6	0	13	15	0	
	Nugur	60	0	0	786	846	0	431	380	16	12	7	39	1,030	
	Total.....	61	0	0	1,234	1,295	1	572	615	32	55	20	32	1,454	
...dicial Commissioner ..	Ashtagram... ...	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	
	Nundidroog.....	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	
	Nugur	0	0	0	16	16	0	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total.....	0	0	0	30	30	0	5	25	0	0	0	24	0	
	Grand Total.....	274	17,008	16,562	*11,270	45,114	9,642	8,601	16,504	6,770	3,396	201	9·0	74,047	*Including 7,851 persons received by committal and remand.
	Do. for 1865...	284	25,771		4,255	30,310	8,608	4,853	12,357	3,229	989	274	9·19	No data	
	Increase	0	7,799		7,015	14,804	1,034	3,748	4,147	3,541	2,407	0	0	0	
	Decrease...	10	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	0·19	0	

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
BANGALORE, *6th July* 1867.

J. B. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. 4. (CRIMINAL.)

Statement shewing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of Mysore in the year 1866.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.		Number of persons punished.							
		By Sur Ameens.	Do. Town Magistrates.	Do. Amildars.	Do. Assistant Superintendents.	Do. Deputy Superintendents.	Do. Superintendents.	Do. Judicial Commissioner.	Total.
Fined	Ashtagram ...	72	57	1,802	95	32	4	0	2,062
	Nundidroog ...	509	3	3,790	184	17	8	0	4,511
	Nugur ...	0	0	1,772	231	51	1	0	2,055
	Total.....	581	60	7,364	510	100	13	0	8,628
Imprisoned	Ashtagram ...	0	33	633	157	47	122	1	993
	Nundidroog ...	217	128	1,009	599	315	56	1	2,325
	Nugur ...	0	0	748	283	180	378	2	1,591
	Total.....	217	161	2,390	1,039	542	556	4	4,909
Flogged	Ashtagram ...	18	31	0	29	2	3	0	83
	Nundidroog ...	71	48	72	255	42	2	0	490
	Nugur ...	0	0	19	168	163	1	0	351
	Total.....	89	79	91	452	207	6	0	924
Ordered to find security	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nundidroog ...	7	4	41	24	57	0	0	133
	Nugur ...	0	0	0	11	13	0	0	24
	Total.....	7	4	41	35	70	0	0	157
Imprisoned and fined	Ashtagram ...	2	26	186	133	12	30	0	389
	Nundidroog ...	17	56	732	180	137	10	0	1,132
	Nugur ...	0	0	228	36	35	0	0	299
	Total.....	19	82	1,146	349	184	40	0	1,820
Imprisoned and flogged	Ashtagram ..	0	0	1	23	0	0	0	24
	Nundidroog ...	0	7	1	5	5	0	0	18
	Nugur ...	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
	Total.....	0	7	2	28	8	0	0	45
Death	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
	Nundidroog ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
	Nugur ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
	Total.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21
Total persons punished..	Ashtagram ...	92	147	2,622	437	93	159	8	3,558
	Nundidroog ...	821	246	5,645	1,247	573	76	6	8,614
	Nugur ...	0	0	2,767	729	445	380	11	4,332
	Total.....	913	393	11,034	2,413	1,111	615	25	16,504
Detail of sentences of fine and Imprisonment.									
Fines.									
Not exceeding Rupees 5	Ashtagram ...	73	66	1,566	22	2	0	0	1,729
	Nundidroog ...	520	25	2,961	271	109	6	0	3,892
	Nugur ...	0	0	1,512	178	41	0	0	1,731
	Total.....	593	91	6,039	471	152	6	0	7,352
„ 50	Ashtagram ...	1	12	422	176	32	22	0	665
	Nundidroog ...	6	28	1,561	81	43	11	0	1,730
	Nugur ...	0	0	488	83	35	0	0	606
	Total.....	7	40	2,471	340	110	33	0	3,001
„ 200	Ashtagram ...	0	5	0	24	2	12	0	43
	Nundidroog ...	0	5	0	12	2	1	0	20
	Nugur ...	0	0	0	4	8	1	0	13
	Total.....	0	10	0	40	12	14	0	76
„ 1,000	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	6	8	0	0	14
	Nundidroog ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Nugur ...	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4
	Total.....	0	1	0	8	10	0	0	19
Exceeding 1,000	Ashtagram ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nundidroog ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nugur ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of fines	Ashtagram ...	74	83	1,988	228	44	34	0	2,451
	Nundidroog ...	526	59	4,522	364	154	18	0	5,643
	Nugur ...	0	0	2,000	267	86	1	0	2,354
	Total.....	600	142	8,510	859	284	53	0	10,448
Total amount of fines	Ashtagram ...	391 4 10	1,084 7 8	9,679 12 4	6,123 2 4	4,572 11 6	3,864 8 0	0 0 0	25,715 14 8
	Nundidroog ...	717 3 3	1,325 4 0	13,868 7 11	7,540 7 4	4,522 5 9	151 7 0	0 0 0	28,125 3 3
	Nugur ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	9,520 6 8	3,427 2 0	3,010 8 0	100 0 0	0 0 0	16,058 0 8
	Total.....	1,108 8 1	2,409 11 8	33,068 10 11	17,090 11 8	12,105 9 3	4,115 15 0	0 0 0	69,899 2 7
Amount realized	Ashtagram ...	391 4 10	683 7 8	9,473 11 10	5,335 7 1	1,151 0 0	780 0 0	0 0 0	17,814 15 5
	Nundidroog ...	658 5 3	655 6 5	13,492 14 4	6,924 13 3	3,664 15 4	151 7 0	0 0 0	25,547 13 7
	Nugur ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	8,465 14 10	3,233 6 0	2,034 8 0	100 0 0	0 0 0	13,833 12 10
	Total.....	1,049 10 1	1,338 14 1	31,432 9 0	15,493 10 4	6,850 7 4	1,031 7 0	0 0 0	57,196 9 10
Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or amends.	Ashtagram ...	153 12 0	538 0 0	752 12 0	1,047 14 10	487 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0	3,004 6 10
	Nundidroog ...	43 7 6	173 15 8	9,934 1 8	1,597 3 10	2,391 15 4	151 7 0	0 0 0	14,292 3 0
	Nugur ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,364 7 3	128 14 0	438 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,931 13 3
	Total	197 3 6	711 15 8	12,051 4 11	2,774 0 8	3,317 7 4	176 7 0	0 0 0	19,228 7 1

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. 1.

...ial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Province of Mysore on the last day of the year 1866.

Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and jury or assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, original and appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European. Rs.	A.	P.	Native. Rs.	A.	P.	Average annual cost of establishment of each Tribunal. Rs.	A.	P.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year. Original. Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal. Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.
26	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	516	0	0	Included under the head of Amildars.			All the duties entrusted by the Amildars.	0	0	Included under the head of Amildars					
35	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	502	4	7				"	0	0						
26	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	516	14	9				"	0	0						
87	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	0	0	510	11	2												
25	Exercise powers of 2nd Class Sub-Magistrates and dispose of original civil suits not exceeding *300 Rs. in value.	A competent knowledge of law.	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	1,908	5	9	870	0	0	General supervision of Police Moojroy, Revenue Registration, and Municipal duties, &c.	Cannot be given this year.	0	2,644	1,108	0	0	0	0
34	"	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	1,897	1	0	862	8	5	"	0	0	7,652	3,067	0	0	0	0
26	"	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	1,950	0	0	865	6	2	"	0	0	2,615	1,670	0	0	0	0
85			0	0	0	85	0	0	0	1,928	9	2	865	11	5	0	0	0	12,911	5,845	0	0	0	0
1	Disposes of civil suits not exceeding 50 Rs. in value.	A competent knowledge of law.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	720	0	0	0	0	0	0	do.	0	0	277	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1			0	0	0	1	0	0	0	720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	277	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The Court is established under certain regulations based upon Act IX of 1850; and consists of two Judges and one Ministerial Officer styled the Chief Clerk of the Court. There is no jury nor are there any assessors but occasionally cases are referred to arbitration.	Small Cause Jurisdiction up to 1,000 Rs.	None specified.	0	0	1	1	12,000	0	0	7,200	0	0	12,490	2	5	First Judge.—None; but occasionally officiates as Magistrate. Second Judge.—Registrar General of Assurances.	272	A few agents but no regularly admitted advocates or pleaders.	0	6,244	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0	0	1	1	12,000	0	0	7,200	0	0	12,490	2	5	0	272		0	6,244	0	0	0	0
1	2nd Class Sub-Magistrate's powers	A competent knowledge of law.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1,200	0	0	1,692	0	0	0	0	0	161	0	0	0	0	0
1	"	"	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1,800	0	0	2,892	0	0	Sub-Registrar for the Cantonment and Executive Officer of the Municipal Board.	Cannot be given this year.	0	645	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2			0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	2,292	0	0				806	0	0	0	0	0
1	1st Class Sub-Magistrate's powers.	A competent knowledge of law.	0	1	0	0	9,600	0	0	0	0	0	2,016	0	0	0	0	0	191	0	0	0	0	0
1	Full powers of Magistrate.	0	0	1	0	0	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,252	0	0	President Cantonment Municipality co-terminous with the limits of the Magistrate's jurisdiction.	Cannot be given this year.	0	269	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2			0	2	0	0	10,800	0	0	0	0	0	4,134	0	0				460	0	0	0	0	0
8	Exercise powers of District-Magistrates and dispose of civil suits above 300 Rs. in value and also hear appeals from the Amildars' decisions.	A competent knowledge of law.	0	4	0	4	6,254	15	3	5,400	0	0	3,344	0	0	Generally assist the Deputy Superintendents.	0	0	381	168	0	22	156	0
9	"	0	0	4	0	5	7,200	0	0	4,560	0	0	3,253	7	8	"	Cannot be given this year.	0	987	255	0	13	455	0
5	"	0	0	1	0	4	6,293	14	4	4,800	0	0	3,186	12	10	"	0	0	529	124	0	1	53	0
22			0	9	0	13	6,679	8	5	4,892	5	0	3,273	2	4				1,897	547	0	36	664	0
2	Powers prescribed by Act XV of 1862, and dispose of Civil original & appeal suits of unlimited amount. Also hear Criminal appeals from the decisions of Sub-Magistrates of 1st and 2nd classes.	A competent knowledge of law.	0	2	0	0	14,400	0	0	0	0	0	3,480	0	0	General supervision of Police Moojroy, Municipal, P. W. D., &c.	0	0	83	8	0	27	62	0
3	"	0	0	2	0	1	16,200	0	0	12,000	0	0	3,280	0	0	"	Cannot be given this year.	0	241	12	0	15	106	0
3	"	0	0	3	0	0	14,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,140	0	0	"	0	0	222	61	0	27	96	0
8			0	7	0	1	14,742	13	8	12,000	0	0	3,222	8	0			0	546	81	0	69	264	0
1	Powers prescribed in the Crl. P. Code, and appeals from the decisions of full power Magistrate and general supervision over all the Tribunals of the division. Appeals and special appeals in civil cases.	A competent knowledge of law.	0	1	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,914	0	0	Functions of general superintendence.	0	0	66	0	0	10	173	0
1	"	0	0	1	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,914	0	0	"	Cannot be given this year.	0	49	0	0	26	267	0
1	"	0	0	1	0	0	26,400	0	0	0	0	0	7,914	0	0	"	0	0	152	0	0	19	96	0
3			0	3	0	0	28,800	0	0	0	0	0	7,914	0	0			0	267	0	0	55	536	0
1	Appellate jurisdiction in Civil and Criminal cases.	0	1	0	0	0	42,000	0	0	0	0	0	40,188	0	0		113		20	0	0	58	166	0
																			16,907	12,994	0	218	1,630	0
																			14,031	18,455	0	219	1,686	0
																			2,876	0	0	0	0	0
																				5,461	0	1	56	0

*The Amildars of Mysore and Bangalore are empowered to dispose of suits not exceeding 500 Rs. in value.

	Courts. Original. Civil.	Criminal.	Appeal. Civil.	Criminal.	Number of cases disposed of. Original. Civil.	Criminal.	Appeal. Civil.	Criminal.
Bangalore Small Cause Court	1	0	0	0	6,244	0	0	0
Ashtagram	34	36	8	8	1,561	3,526	391	59
Nundidroog	45	48	11	12	3,334	9,843	828	54
Nugur	35	36	8	8	1,855	3,518	245	47
Judicial Commissioner ...	0	0	1	1	0	†20	166	58
Total...	115	120	28	29	12,994	16,907	1,630	218

†Murder cases.

(Signed) J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.